THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, M. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Erie Railroad Officers Indicted for Conspiracy to Rob—Bank Investigation—Interesting Divorce Suit—Steam Tug Burned—Express Office Robbery—Escape of a Forger—Counterfeiters Arrested.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 8, 1870.

EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBERY.

The announcement is made that the Adams Express office, in Washington, was robbed on New Year's day of $29,000 in U. S. bonds, the property of the Company.

SENSATION IN COURT.

A sensation occurred in the Passaic (N. J.) county Court to-day, Judge Bedle presiding, by the appearance of Jay Gould, President, and Jas. Fisk, Jr., Treasurer, of the Erie Railroad Company, to answer to an indictment charging them with conspiracy to rob and injure the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company of Paterson, in taking illegal fares for transporting locomotives over their road. They were held to bail for trial. The preliminaries are nearly complete for the commencement of some four hundred suits all along the line of the Erie road for alleged overcharges for transportation of freight.

TUG BOAT BURNED.

This morning at 11 o'clock, while the tug boat Johnathan Chase was returning to this city from the Quarantine, a fire was discovered around her steam chimney. Owing to the strong wind which prevailed at the time, the crew were unable to extinguish the flames, and were obliged to take the small boat, from which they were picked up by the steamer Northfield and brought to this city. The burning tug was taken in tow by the tug Unit and run on the Jersey flats.

ESCAPE OF A FORGER.

A special dispatch from Montreal says Caldwell was discharged yesterday by Judge Coursal, on the charge of Mercer, and before the warrant for his arrest on other charges was served, he made his escape. Immediately after the announcement of his discharge, his counsel walked him out of the court room and locked the door right in the face of the high constable, who was on the point of serving the warrant. The Consul General has offered a reward for his arrest.

DIVORCE SUIT.

The *Daily News* says a divorce suit, which promises rich developments, it is reported is about to be commenced in the Courts of New Jersey. The parties are a rather aged and well known man—a director and officer of the Erie Railroad Company, reported worth millions,—and his wife, a young woman of twenty-two years, a descendant of a wealthy Dutch family of Bergen.

TROTTING STAKES.

The trotting stakes for three and four year olds at Prospect Park have closed, the four year old stake for next fall with fifteen subscribers, and the three year old with twenty-four. The three year old stake for 1871 has seventeen, and that for 1872 eighteen entries.

Weather clear and cold to-night with prospects of a sharp freeze.

BANK INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the affairs of the Farmers and Drovers National Bank of Somers, by the Government Examiner, shows a deficiency of $175,000, traceable to the late cashier, Mr. Hill. The report that Mr. Oakley, cashier of the Merchants Exchange Bank of this city, was concerned in this defalcation, is unfounded.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

John Rippon, one of the counterfeiters arrested some months ago on Staten Island, has again been secured on fresh charges. Another counterfeiter, named Wm. Davis, was arrested last night. The remainder of the gang connected with him will probably soon be captured with their machinery and stock in trade.

GIVE BONDS.

The Erie Railroad Company has compelled all station agents to give bonds ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, for faithful and honest performance of duty.

OPEN LIBRARY.

The College of the city of New York throws its library open to the public on and after Friday next.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of the Veterans of 1812—Business of the Missouri Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—The surviving veterans of the war of 1812, residing in this State, met here to-day. Quite a number were present and many others sent letters regretting their inability to attend. Gen. Raney, of St. Louis, presided. The object of the meeting was to draft a memorial to Congress asking that the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed on the pension list, which was done, after which the meeting adjourned. The ages of these present ranged from 72 to 91 years.

The Secretary of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association reports the receipts of the Fair last October $66,-822 00.

It is reported from Jefferson City that an effort will be made in the Legislature to investigate the alleged connection of the State Auditor, Treasurer and Fund Commissioners with New York sharpers, which was exposed by the New York *Evening Post* last June.

A proposition is before the lower House providing that where counties and towns have or shall hereafter create debts to aid in building railroads, by the influence of which the taxable wealth of such counties or towns shall be augmented, the taxes derived from the increased valuation of property within their limits shall be applied to the payment of the interest and principal of railroad debts. The bonds by which such debts are evidenced shall be registered in the office of the Auditor, whose duty it shall be annually to estimate the rate per cent. requisite to pay the interest and certify the same to the County Clerk, who shall place such per centage upon the tax books the same as he does the State tax. The Collector is required to pay the tax collected for interest on bonds into the State treasury, and the Treasurer is charged with the duty of paying the interest of the bonds.

CHICAGO.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Sheriff of Cook County.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 9.—Rumor has been current in this city for several days past that Gustave Fischer, High Sheriff of this county, had left for parts unknown. This was denied by his friends, who also stated that he was in Cincinnati on business. It now turns out that the reports were well founded. Some months ago an affair transpired in the Sheriff's office, just after dark, in which Sheriff Fischer was shot in the leg by an unknown person. A mysterious Californian was alleged to have been the assailant, but parties who claimed to be in the secret hinted at a woman named Walpole, with whom Mr. Fischer is known to have been more or less intimate. This woman is said to have left Chicago on or about the 12th of December for parts unknown. On the 15th Mr. Fischer departed also, taking with him a favorite son about four years of age, and somewhere between fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in money which he had borrowed only a few days before. He informed no one in the office whither he was going, but the impression went abroad that he had gone to Cincinnati. On the 25th, a week later, Mr. Bradley, Chief Deputy, received a letter from him, which purported to have been written at Columbus, Ohio, but the stamp was discovered to have been cancelled in Ohio, proving that the letter was dropped in this city. Nothing has really been heard from the missing man since the 15th of last month. Before leaving he also drew about eight thousand dollars in fees due his office, and neglected to pay over the share due his deputies.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Punishment of Editors in Paris—Rioting Miners Pardoned—French Reform Measures—Rumor that President Grant will Visit Europe—Trade Union Riot—The Ecumenical Council—The Question of the Pope's Infallibility—The Agitation in Spain—The Cuban Revolution—Arrival of the Spanish Gunboats—Mexican Affairs.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 8.—A story has been extensively circulated on the Continent lately that President Grant will soon visit the sovreigns of Europe, and that he will make the trans-atlantic voyage accompanied by a fleet of iron clads.

Wm. Douglas has issued a challenge to the world to race his yacht Sappho (American,) to Sandy Hook on the 4th of July next.

LONDON, January 9.—A trade union riot occurred at the Thorncliffe collieries, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails in Sheffield and surrounding country.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 8.—The trial of the editors of the *Rappel*, "irreconcilable" newspaper, for a violation of the law relating to the public press, has been brought to an end. Charles Hugo and Felix Pyat, the chief editors, were sentenced to four months' imprisonmen and to pay a fine of one thousand francs each. The latter gentleman was also sentenced additionally to four months' imprisonment and one thousand francs fine for having distributed among the solders in the barracks an article calculated to ferment insurrection.

Prime Minister Ollivier recently petitioned the Emperor for the pardon of the miners who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the riots at Aubin, some time ago. The Emperor has complied, and to-day the prisoners were set at liberty.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that a compromise has been arranged on the question of the infallibility of the Pope, infallibility will be affirmed, but dissent from the article will be indulged.

It is reported the Ministry will propose a reduction in the contingent force of 75,000 to 100,000 men.

M. Ollivier to-day received the magistracy of Paris in a body. Yesterday there was an important reunion of Ministers at the Ministry of Justice. Another meeting will be held to-day under the Presidency of the Emperor.

It is said a circular has been sent by the Prime Minister of the Interior to the Prefets of all the departments, making known the policy of the Government. The document, it is further said, is very liberal in tone.

The Ministry have decided that Algeria shall be represented in the Corps Legislatif by four deputies.

Permission has been accorded for the sale of all journals in the streets. All foreign journals will hereafter be distributed without examination by the Bureau of Censorship.

The resignation of M. Pietre, Prefet of Police, has not yet been officially announced, but it is certain that he will soon be superceded.

PARIS, January 9.—M. Ollivier, in his address to the magistrates yesterday, said: "I will maintain intact the dignity of the magistracy, even above all will keep justice clear from politics, so that decisions will have all the more weight."

M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, replying to an address, declared that they must conform strictly to their statutes, to avoid such misfortunes as befell the *Credit Mobilier*. He said that the Ministry of Finance would not keep up relations as heretofore with great financiers. In the Corps, to-morrow, Deputy Crevuilux will propose that Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc shall be not excluded from benefit of the amnesty recently granted to political offenders.

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 8.—One of the gunboats from New York via Charleston arrived here last night.

Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation, generally complimentary to the behavior of the citizens and the army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive in order to prevent the harvests. The insurgents after that were confined to the mountains. The troops already here were sufficient to subdue the insurgents, and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their Spanish countrymen desired to equalize the sacrifices of Spaniards in Cuba. He adds that the Cubans are not insurgents in war only, but in incendiarism. The civil tribunals were performing their duties as usual, while owing to surrenders in Cinco Villas district the troops remain without work.

The proclamation of the Cuban Junta, recently printed here, is most generally considered as a hoax. It is thought the circular was invented by the *N. Y. Cronista*, or the Havana *Vose De Cuba*. There are many here, however, who are regularly imposed upon by articles in the *Vose De Cuba* who believe the proclamation genuine. No confirmation or denial of the truth of the document has yet been been received from America. Nothing has been telegraphed to various points in the interior where it has unquestionably exerted a powerful influence.

[NOTE.—A denial was promptly forwarded from New York by the Associated Press.]

Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats arrived from New York to-day, accompanied by the war steamer Pizarro.

The municipality of Matanzas has imposed an export duty as follows: Sugar, $1.04 per box and $3,04 per hhd; on molasses, 25c for Muscovado and 20c for clayed.

HAVANA, January 8.—The *Presasa* announces the killing of thirty unarmed men in the vicinity of Mazatlan a few days since by the insurgents.

The Spanish frigate Gerona will soon sail for Venezuela for the purpose of watching the steamer Elivio. The Elivio was formerly the R. R. Cuyler, and was sold by citizens of the United States to the Columbian Government. A rumor prevails that she has been sold to the Cuban insurgents. The Gerona will also look after Spanish interests generally in that quarter.

The *Vose De Cuba* publishes an article on the Spanish Dictatorship, in which the writer says that the elevation of Marshal Serrano to the position of Dictator is unnecessary and untimely.

ROME.

ROME, January 8, VIA PARIS.—At the session of the Council to-day, notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Bizzarri as President of the Committee on Religious Orders. The Committee on Dogmas have commenced their sittings. Several exra Roman fathers have signed their names to a petition to the Pope, praying His Holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force the Holy Father into this precipitate policy, as they are doubtful about obtaining a sufficient number of adherents to their posts unless he publicly commits himself to the dogma.

The report that the Pope will allow no discussion of infallibility in the Council, unless he is sure of the result, is contrary to fact. He receives such petitions as the above, but simply as an expression of homage to the Holy See.

MEXICO.

HAVANA, January 8.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst. state that Ex-Governor Seward is still at the Capital, and expected to leave for Vera Cruz with Senor Zarco.

Great freshets had occurred in the Province of Chrapa. The water completely washed away many farms lying along the border of the river, and it was computed no less than two hundred lives had been lost.

Gen. Negrete's partizans had invaded and captured Los Libres.

The revolution in San Luis Potosi was increasing. In Puebla the insurgents had captured several towns, defeating the Government troops and capturing and executing Gen. Rocardo.

The estimates of the War Department for the coming year are $7,000,000. Fears of a general revolution are daily increasing.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 8.—Nothing is yet settled concerning the Ministry. There is much political agitation throughout the country.

MADRID, January 9.—The ministerial crisis has terminated. Senor Rivero, President of the Cortes, has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral Topete that of Marine, and Senor Sagosta the Department of State.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 9.—The steamship Etna, from New York, arrived yesterday and sailed for Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 8.—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅝@92¾. American securities quiet; 6-20s, 85¾; 67s, 85¼; 62s, 86¼. 10-40s, 84¾. Eries, 17¾; Illinois Central, 102½; A. & G. W. 25½.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds firm at 91⅝@91¾.

PARIS, January 8.—Bourse firm and quoted at 74@75f.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11⅝d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s@4d; red western, No. 2, 8s 1d; winter 8s 9d. Western Flour 28s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 28s 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Pork 108s. Beef 103s. Lard 70s. Cheese 69s 6d. Bacon 61s. Tallow 44s 6d.

LONDON, January 8.—Tallow 46s 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum firm.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—8 P. M.—Bourse buoyant; Rentes 74f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—Bonds closed quiet.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—Cotton quiet and steady.

BREMEN, January 8.—Petroleum flat at 6 thalers 56 groats.

HAMBURG, January 8.—Petroleum flat at 14 marc bancos 14 shillings.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Navigation on the Hudson has again closed.

—The Alton House, at Alton, Illinois, was burned on Saturday. Estimated loss $50,000; insurance not stated.

—The charge of conspiracy to defraud, made against the Mayor of Hudson City, N. Y., has not been proven.

—A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature declaring males of nineteen and females of seventeen of legal age.

—About two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived at New Orleans on Saturday by way of St. Louis, and left by railroad for Texas.

—The cabinet factory of Alfred Homer in the northern part of Philadelphia was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000; partially insured.

—The thermometer at Cincinnati on Saturday ranged from 16 to 20—the coldest of the season. The skating ponds and rinks were crowded.

—It is announced at St. Louis that Tom Allen accepts Jem Mace's challenge to fight him in Canada or Louisiana, and is waiting the articles of agreement promised by Mace.

—A young man named John Smith was almost instantly killed on the 6th, near Carbondale, Ill., by the discharge of a revolver from which he was attempting to draw a charge.

—Three sons of George Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged respectively 7, 9, and 11 years, broke through the ice while skating on Saturday, at Norwich, Conn., and were drowned.

—Forty-eight thousand acres of land near Abelene, Kansas, have been sold to a Scotch emigration association at Glasgow, for $165,000. The men will leave Scotland in February and March.

—Reuben Crow was assassinated at Aberdeen, Tenn., on Thursday night last. A negro named Burrell, arrested on suspicion, says S. L. Whitworth and Wylie Collins hired him to commit the deed.

—Reverdy Johnson has given an opinion that the acts of the Maryland Legislature of 1832, 1844 and 1852, imposing a tax upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for passengers over the Washington branch, are unconstitutional and void.

—R. B. Caldwell, the alleged forger, was discharged at Montreal, Canada, on Friday last, on the ground that his arrest was not lawful, but was immediately rearrested on another charge—the United States officers evincing determination to bring him to justice.

—A package of $31,000 in government bonds, sent by Adams Express from Boston to Washington for the Secretary of the Treasury, and which mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Company in Washington, has been found by the officers of the Company.

—The telegraphic strike at Cincinnati continues, and the striking operators feel encouraged by the Jacobin dispatch. The office there, however, is fully supplied. No business was refused during last week, except for offices in the South, where operators cannot be had.

—The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided there has been no property in slaves since 1863; that every judgment given by any of the Courts in Alabama from 1861 to 1865, is null and void, and that all officers of the Courts and the Legislature were mere usurpers during that period.

—Much indignation is manifested in Chicago at the postponement of the sentence of Daniel Walsh, the wife murderer, by the Governor. An effort is making to get up an indignation meeting. The petition for commutation was signed by the Mayor and thirty out of forty aldermen of the city.

—Navigation is again suspended both above and below St. Louis. The river yesterday was full of heavy floating ice, and the ferry boats had great difficulty in crossing. There were some prospects of the ice gorging above the bridge piers. If it should, it would leave an open river and free navigation south.

—A fire occurred Saturday morning at 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on the second floor, occupied as the packing room of a dollar store, on the first floor. The stock was saved. Warne & Co., manufacturers of watches and jewelry, occupied part of the second floor and suffer considerable damage. The building was not seriously damaged.

A letter from Gov. McTavish, dated 25th ult., to the Hudson Bay agent at St. Paul, says that the loan mentioned above was obtained by the insurgents carrying off the Hudson Bay Company's sale, on account of the amount named. The stolen funds are redeemable at Fort Garry and York Factory in exchange on London. He warns Americans against negotiating these notes, as they are valueless.

—The telegraph operators at Memphis have refused to strike. New Orleans is the only city south of there where they have struck. Operators from Memphis and other points have gone there to take the places of the strikers. The Memphis Typographical Union passed resolutions sympathizing with the strikers, but declined to adopt the suggestion of the Nashville Union in reference to refusing to set up press dispatches.

—At Helena, Montana, Saturday evening, Moses Bawlding, a private in the 13th Infantry, shot and instantly killed the bill carrier of the "Varieties," only known as Charlie. Bawlding was in toxicated, and becoming annoyed at Charlie's requests for admission into the house, he rushed to the door and opened fire upon him with a six-shooter. The first shot took effect in the arm and the third and fatal one in the forehead.

—A special says that the Paraguayan question is looming up in Washington, where young Lopez is looking after his father's interests, and that there is now a proposition under consideration in the Cabinet that the United States Government shall renew its offer of mediation between the allies and Paraguay, and that if the offer is not accepted the United States Government shall withdraw its representatives from the capitals of Brazil and the other allied powers, and that it shall dispatch to the scene a naval force sufficient to encourage and warrant any proposition which may be made by Paraguay, which may be sanctioned by one or more of the other Republics.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

San Domingo Annexation—The Secret Treaty—Affairs in Cuba—Proclamation of the Captain General—Paraguayan Matters—The Proposed International Fair—Judge Grier's Successor—Gaugers Removed—Judge Hoar's Nomination.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1870.

GAUGERS REPORTED.

Several gaugers in Pennsylvania and Ohio have been reported recently to Commissioner Delano for violation of duty, particularly in failing to have their stamps properly cancelled, and have had their commissions revoked.

ST. DOMINGO ANNEXATION.

The treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States was negotiated by President Baez and our commercial agent, Mr. Perry, at the city of San Domingo. This treaty, with the secret message of the President of the United States, will be sent to the Senate on Monday. Of the truth of this statement there is no doubt. The governing motive for the acquisition of San Domingo is its geographical position to this country as a means of national defense as well as its general maritime advantages, and hence as preliminary the lease of Samana was effected and the jurisdiction of the United States established over that part of the territory of San Domingo. Several Senators who are cognizant of the particulars of the negotiation privately assert that San Domingo is of as much importance to us as the island of Cuba, if not more, and that the acquisition of one will more easily lead to the possession of the other. It may be that the President of the United States, in his message recommending the ratification of the treaty, will briefly state his reasons for the negotiation. It is certain, however, that he has stated them to some of his most intimate political friends.

Although the text of the treaty cannot now be publicly made known, there is no doubt that it contains the following propositions, viz: First, the United States stipulate to pay the sum of $1,500,000; second, this money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of San Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be comparatively small amount; third, in case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the before mentioned sum of $1,500,000, the public lands of San Domingo are pledged as security for the excess; fourth, the liquidation of the obligations is to be entrusted to Commissioners, who are to be appointed by each of the contracting parties; fifth, in consideration of the discharge of these obligations, San Domingo cedes to the United States all forts, docks, custom houses and all other public buildings, arsenals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the territory; sixth, San Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a territory and not as a State, and subject to the legislation of Congress in the same manner as territories of the United States; seventh, the treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Senate of the United States and confirmed by a vote of the majority of the citizens of San Domingo.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Administration has taken no recent action on the affairs of Cuba. Such official though meagre accounts as have been received show that both the Spanish and the Cubans exaggerate their respective strength and positions, while the truth is represented to be that a regiment of Spanish troops can march to any town or locality, subject only to annoyances occasionally by small bodies of insurgents.

The following dispatch was yesterday received in Washington direct from Havana: The *Gazette*, the official organ of the Government, published on the 6th instant an important proclamation of the Captain General, which will define the present situation of the Island. The Captain General congratulates the country upon its actual prosperity. New troops and reinforcements, although not needed to suppress the insurrection, have come from Spain to fulfill the obligations towards Cuba and protect the Island against murderers and robbers. He then refers to the threats of homicide and incendiarism made by certain bands of men, against which precautions are now being taken in populous places. Persons with political or civil guards to save them from destruction. Men-of-war have also been sent from Spain to Cuba, with the intent to cruise along her coasts and to prevent the landing on the island of filibustering expeditions coming from the outside. The Captain General says there was never before in the island such a state of affairs as could be considered a state of war, but now peace had been so fully established that there is no place in the island where the administration of public affairs and the action of the civil courts is not entirely recognized.

PARAGUAYAN MATTERS.

There is much said with regard to the visit of a son of President Lopez to this city. The truth is, he has come hither to represent the interests of his father and to induce the administration to renew diplomatic intercourse with Paraguay. The principal obstacles in the way of such renewal is the uncertainty of the present locality of Lopez, it not being positively known whether he is in his own or some other territory, and that about the same time young Lopez arrived here information was received that the allies were masters of Paraguay, and therefore the Lopez government was no longer in practical existence.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

A public meeting was held last night at Lincoln Hall, in furtherance of the proposed international fair. Probably three thousand persons were present, including a number of Congressmen. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Stansberry, Col. Forney, Gen. Garfield, Thos. B. Bryan, of Chicago, Gen. Howard and Col. W. H. Phillips. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and encouraging letters were received from the Governors of Kansas, Alabama, Missouri, Wisconsin and Maryland.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Postmaster General has received a letter from the President of the International Steamship Company, dated Portland, Maine, stating that the construction of the first two of their steamships had been agreed upon. The dimensions of their boats are to be, length 500 feet, width 66 feet, depth 33 feet, speed to be 25 miles per hour in smooth water, and to cross the ocean in the average time of eight days.

JUDGE GRIER'S SUCCESSOR.

There is no doubt that Hon. Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania, will, according to the present intention of the President, be nominated to the Senate as the successor of Associate Justice Grier, for which place the late Mr. Stanton was confirmed. The nomination has not be transmitted to the Senate for several weeks, as Mr. Grier will not retire from his position until the 1st of February.

JUDGE HOAR.

As to Judge Hoar's nomination there is no authority for stating that it will be withdrawn by the President. The Senate itself is left to dispose of it.

THE WINNEPEG REBELLION.

The Insurgents Force a Loan from the Hudson's Bay Company—A Newspaper to be Established.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A St. Boniface letter of December 24th, says that on the 22d of that month the Winnepeg insurgents forced a loan of eight hundred and fifty pounds sterling from the Hudson's Bay Company under protest. Five hundred and fifty pounds of the amount was used to purchase the press and material belonging to Cauchard, & Co., from which is to be issued a paper in the insurgents' interests. It's name will be *The Independent*, and it will be edited by Major Robinson. O'Donohue, A young Irish priest, is leading the insurgents, and contemplates a journey to the United States, whether for raising funds or enlisting Fenian aid is unknown.

—Notice is given in the official *Gazette*, at Ottawa, Canada, that application will be made to Parliament, at the next session, for an act of incorporation for a company to build a railroad from Ottawa to Fort Garry, Red River, and thence to the confines of British Columbia; also, for the construction of a branch thereof from Fort Garry to the most convenient point in the United States, with power also to build steamers and other vessels and navigate the river Saskatchewan and its branches, and rivers and lakes traversed by the railroad; also, that the credit of the Dominion be extended in aid of such company by granting mortgages on wild lands of the Crown along the route in proportion to the work performed. The name of the company will be the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Navigation Company. Application will also be made for authority to narrow the guage of branches of the Great Western Railway.

—The New York *Times'* Paris dispatch says that the privilege has just been granted to an American company, by the Portuguese government, to land and operate a cable on the Azores, to be laid from New York to the Azores, thence to England, near Brighton, and thence, by two lateral lines to France, near Havre, and Holland, near Hague. This company promises cheaper rates than those of existing lines. Part of the stock is paid up in full, and the rest will only be issued as required in the process of construction. The cable will probably be laid during the present year.

—The Governor's message, sent to the Legislature on Saturday, states that the debt of Massachusetts is $30,823,380, an increase of over $2,000,000 during the year. The Governor doubts the expediency of aid leading State to projects that are pressed on the Legislature. The expenses of the State for the year will be $5,000,000; receipts, not from taxes, $3,000,000. In regard to the sale of the State will not submit patiently to the liquor, the Governor says the people of restoration of the open bar.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Cotton quiet; middling, 24@24½c; sales, 3,800 bales. Hay, prime, $27 50 per ton. Mess pork, 29c; other articles unchanged. Business is dull. Gold, 21¾; sterling, 101¾; Sight drafts at ¼ discount.

PACIFIC COAST.

Legislative Lobby Fund—Carson U. S. Mint—The Great Billiard Match.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8.—It is stated that large sums of money are being raised by members of the "ring," the Board of Supervisors and their friends, as a lobby fund, to prevent action by the Legislature in municipal affairs of this city.

The United States branch mint at Carson, Nevada, is ready for operation in every department.

The great champion billiard match between Deery and Dion took place at Mechanics Pavillion to-night. There was a large audience present. The interest among billiardists had been great for several days. Little odds were offered, although Dion appeared to be the favorite. At one o'clock and ten minutes Deery won the game, scoring 1500 points to 1486 for Dion. The highest runs: Dion, 108; Deery, 87. The game commenced at 8:20. Deery retains the championship and the diamond cue.

CHARLESTON.

Violation of the Civil Rights Law.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 8.—Last night a colored man, for whom a ticket had been purchased by white man, applied for admission to the dress circle of the Academy of Music, and was refused admittance by the manager, John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the lessee. Another colored man applied for a ticket for a reserved seat, and was refused. This morning warrants were issued upon the affidavits of the two colored men, and Mr. Ford was arrested at the Academy on a charge of violating the State law carrying out the provisions of the civil rights bill. He gave bail to appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 9.—No action has been taken by the United States court in the case of the alleged Cuban steamer Anna, now in the possession of the authorities. A motion in the case the warrant of arrest will be made to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

Deplorable Casualty — Fornentation Period—The Telegraph Strikers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 9. — Edward Clark, of Covington, killed his three year old son this morning by pointing at him a gun which he supposed empty, and pulling the trigger. The gun proved to be loaded. The charge of shot went through the boy's head.

Messrs. Given & Douglass, Assistant Commissioners, met the Western Distillers Association yesterday to confer on the time of fermenation. The Commissioners favor the seventy-two hour system, but desire proof in favor of forty-eight hours. The Association appointed a committee to collect facts and testimony to lay before the Commissioners.

The striking telegraph operators show indications of yielding.

INDIANA.

Democratic State Convention—Nominations—Resolutions Adopted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8.—The Indiana Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated Judge Worden for the Supreme Court, and Bayless W. Hanna, of Fort Wayne, for Attorney General.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the reconstruction measures of Congress as infamous and revolutionary, and an invasion of the sovereign rights of the people of all the States; regarding the measures having in view the destruction of the powers of the Supreme Court as dangerous evidence of the usurpations of the legislative over the judicial department of the government; favoring a tariff for revenue only, and equal adjustment of taxation; expressing a willingness to pay the national debt in strict accordance with contracts, whether in gold or greenbacks, but no more, and declaring that the five-twenty bonds are payable in greenbacks or their equivalent; favoring the abolishment of the national bank system, and issuance of greenbacks in lieu of such paper; that shares of stock in national banks ought to be subjected to school and municipal taxes, as other property, and demanding of the Legislature that they be so taxed; that the U. S. bonds ought to be taxed by Congress for national purposes, to such an extent as will equalize the taxation of such bonds with other property subject to local taxation; denouncing the Legislature for ratifying the XVth Amendment, and protesting against Indiana being counted for said amendment; opposing any change in the naturalization laws, and especially the proposed idea of transferring the naturalization of aliens to United States courts.

TENNESSEE.

Battle of New Orleans Commemorated—Legislative Proceedings.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, January 8.—The House to-day passed resolutions honoring the memory of General Jackson and in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans.

A resolution providing for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a system of public schools suitable to the demands of the day, and report to next Legislature, was referred to a committee.

Bills relative to the delinquent railroads were made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill requiring officers of the State to receive notes of the Bank of Tennessee, issued prior to 1861, for taxes, passed second reading.

The Senate bill repealing the law authorizing a change of venue on oath of loyal citizens, passed third reading.

An informal meeting of delegates to the State Convention, looking to organization, will take place on Monday evening. There are no indidations as to choice for presiding officer, though George W. Jones, former member of Congress, is much favored. Strong signs of that have arrived are generally conservative.

THE LIGHTNING STRIKE.

The Batteries Still Playing—The Operators Still Aggressive.

The telegraphers' strike continues throughout the country, and compromise seems as far off as ever. The Western Union office still manages to successfully transact the business directed towards it, but of course, the operators are driven to more than ordinary human capacity. The strikers hereabouts keep a "stiff upper lip," and relying on the justness of their cause, confidently hope for an early adjustment of difficulties. On Saturday the respectable home members of the late Typographical Union No. 7—men who were compelled to associate with a rabble of floating fellows who did grievous damage to their cause, and made dissolution necessary,—met and passed a series of resolutions, in which they endorsed the telegraphic union and promised, if necessary, to extend all the pecuniary aid necessary to help on the conflict to successful termination. The operators received last night the following telgreams of assurance:

NEW YORK, January 9.—The very latest of yesterday shows our position stronger than ever. News from Washington is particularly interesting and important. The advocates of the Postal Telegraph system will use this struggle as an argument in their favor.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says: "Contrary to general expectation, the telegraph operators' strike is still in full blast. It was thought yesterday that all difficulties existing between the operators and the Western Union Company would be adjusted within forty-eight hours, but from reliable information received at a late hour last night, it is evident the Company do not as yet contemplate acceeding to the demands of the operators, while it is equally evident that the strikers will not abandon their position until the Company consent to a reinstatement at the original salary of *every man* removed in California. They ask for no increase of salary for themselves, but they are determined to protect their defenseless brothers on the Pacific Slope from either an unjust reduction of their wages or from being remorselessly kicked out simply beause they belong to the Telegraphers' League, and to accomplish these ends they are leaving nothing that is honorable undone. The workingmen throughout the whole country, too, are coming to their assistance, and the Executive Committee in this city are constantly receiving dispatches from all points, offering sympathy and greenbacks. Happily, however, they are not as yet in need of pecuniary assistance, and they feel confident of holding out just as long as the Western Union Telegraph Company can afford to let them do so. Yesterday morning at 10:30 they held another large meeting. There was, as usual, a full complement of ladies present and their glowing and confident faces promised to stick to the end. Operators say until the strike shall be fully accomplished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—A message from the Superintendent at New Orleans this morning to General Eckert, says he has not been out of his office for thirty-six hours, and cannot get an operator to help him. Operators sent there are "gobbled" by the telegraphers, sworn in and sent north. Texas, the Lone Star, is still a unit; all the South stands firm. Telegrams from New Orleans and points in that vicinity, are sent from the rooms of the Typographical Union, at their meeting last night, appropriated three hundred dollars for the aid of telegraphers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 9.—The Typographical Union of this city passed resolutions of sympathy with the telegraphers and will extend aid if needed.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—The Typographical Union last night adopted resolutions to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the telegraphers, also extending sympathy and pecuniary aid.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The following resolutions were adopted by Typographical Union No. 3.

WHEREAS, The Telegraphers' Protective League are now on a strike to maintain their fellow-members in the Franklin against an arbitrary reduction of wages by the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and whereas, the principles involved in this strike embrace the principles upon which all trade Unions are founded, and whereas, by the attitude of the *Commercial* in this city in regard thereto. Therefore,

Resolved—By the Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, That we hereby sympathize with the members of the Telegraphers' Protective League in their struggle to maintain adequate compensation for services faithfully performed.

Resolved, That should we receive notice of their being in want of funds we will cheerfully tender the same.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of to-morrow says: Two men quit the Western Union office to-day from excessive work, three more declare they will leave Monday. The strikers are still firm, and anticipate a speedy victory.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Two suits have been brought against the Western Union Company for errors made in brokers' messages. Strikers firm. A dispatch from George Francis Train to the telegraphers, says: "Gentlemen—Three cheers for patience, perseverance and pluck. Capital is right in this dispute. Labor, its rights and nothing less."

NEW YORK, January 8.—From advices received this evening, I predict a general uprising of the Typographical and other Trade Unions throughout the country. Meetings are being held in the principal cities, and offers of pecuniary aid and sympathy tendered. We offered an honorable compromise at the start; tried to stave off the fight, but could not. With the aid of these co-laborers we shall endeavor to perpetuate the first movement which led ultimately end in the enacting of National laws securing to labor rights equal to the lawful rights of capital. Let us rest on the Sabbath only to begin on Monday with renewed vigor.

W. W. BURHANN,
[Signed.] Sec'y T. O. I.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

SAURDAY, January 8.—In the case of Andrews vs. Ward et al., previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages and costs subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved. The argument list was taken up, but no business of public importance was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

15. Shawhan vs. Bradly.
54. Bigr et ux. vs Buffum.
195. Hays vs. Carlisle.
113. Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
174. Faber vs. P. & C. Gas, Coal and Coke Co.
23. Calhoun et. al. vs. Frank.
142. Barrett vs. Hill.
143. Morrow vs. Hill.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.—[illegible], convicted of the larceny [illegible], sentenced to the Work [illegible] months.

Mary Beech, convicted of keeping a disorderly house at No. 6 Church avenue, Allegheny, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200, and to undergo thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail. Sentence was suspended on the other indictment.

John Sulman and William Seyille, convicted of the larceny of cups from Pratt & Benney's hat store, Federal street, Allegheny, were each sentenced to the Work House for three months.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

70 Com. vs. Thos. J. Campbell.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

305 Com. vs. Christian Geib et al., 2 cases.
307 " Jno. A. Barker & Frank Calhoun.
257 " G. W. Kradel and M.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870.

THE MEDITATED TREACHERY AT HARRISBURG—BY WHOM, FOR WHAT, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Since circumstances at present have denied to our political opponents the absolute control of our State government, or of either of its departments, or of any branch of any department, it follows that they will very promptly subscribe to any reasonable conditions—even such as, under another state of facts, would be of the most extraordinary scope—for the sake of regaining, in some effective degree, a voice in our public affairs.

For the three years ensuing, the Executive office is beyond their reach. This has been entrusted, by the Republican people of Pennsylvania, to a most capable officer and faithful representative, who will be guided in all his official acts, by the highest sense of his official responsibilities, and never by the least of those partizan considerations which would even seem to affiliate him with those political influences which have been directed to the avowed purpose of destroying his personal and official reputation.

The present Legislature, regarding the political antecedents of members, is equally beyond Democratic control. With a majority of five in the Senate, and of twenty in the House against them, the opposition can discover no gleam of hope, upon the surface of things, for their own political fortunes, either at this session, or in the future. Of the nineteen Senators now holding that office upon Republican elections, but four will retire from the body at the close of this session. These four are sent up from districts so decidedly Republican, that there can be no reasonable doubt of the re-election, in October next, of Senators holding the same political opinions. Messrs. Stinson, (Chester &c.), Robinson, (Blair, Huntingdon, &c.), Howard, (Allegheny), and Lowry, (Erie and Crawford), are the four Senators who are thus to retire, and, whether themselves candidates or not for re-election, the succession is certain to be kept in the Republican line. Hence a Republican majority at this session of the Senate means the same majority next winter, *or vice versa*. If we lose one or more of the new members now, *we lose them for the full term of three years.*

The ordinary legislation for the current session has at least the usual political importance. Indeed there are measures to be considered of vastly greater public consequence than usual. Prominently, the bill for securing such a salutary reorganization of the police system of Philadelphia as shall more effectually contribute to the extinction of those disorderly and illegal practices, in the Democratic interest, in which the existing police, officered, manned and administered by partizans in the same interest, have heretofore connived, and to which the Democratic party has systematically resorted for its only hope of swamping an honest Republican majority in the Commonwealth, by the most gigantic and scandalous frauds upon the suffrage in the Democratic precincts of that city. These frauds will become impracticable under such a non-partisan administration of the city police as should neither wink at nor actively protect that form of Democratic electioneering. Manifestly, this salutary correction, of the existing inclination and facility for the abuse of the ballot-box in any partizan interest, is demanded in the interests of a pure suffrage, by all the people of the State. It is especially demanded by the citizens of Philadelphia, who learn, from a bitter and humiliating experience, that with a partizan police system, such as they now have, and have had heretofore, the administration of the force is wholly demoralized, so that neither life nor property in that city can be regarded as at any time secure. One would not suppose that the just demands of those citizens for a better system of protection could be met with a denial from any quarter. It is denied. The Democratic party take it up naturally, as a partizan question, for they know that an efficient and non partizan police in Philadelphia means no more electioneering frauds, no more of the carnivals of riot, making a mockery and a cheat of the ballot-box, which the McMullins and kindred blackguards have led, year after year, to swell, by thousands of manufactured votes, the Democratic total at municipal and State elections. A faithful and honest police system in that city, means the hopeless extinction, as an element in State politics, of a party which has not, now or hereafter, the shadow of a hope of success in our State elections, except by the aid of its habitual Philadelphia scoundrelism in overwhelming the voices of the honest people of the Commonwealth. A Republican Legislature proposes to meet the just expectations of that great city, by giving them now an efficient and non-partizan police system. This means death to Democratic frauds, and *the Democratic party stands ready to pay any price, and to make any other sacrifice, to prevent this act of popular justice.* Such is one of the questions to be adjusted at this session. And there are others of but little inferior moment.

We have said that our majority in the Senate next year will be the same as our majority this year. If we lose the contest this year, it is lost for the next. The next session is of still greater public importance, since the apportionment of the State for both Congressional and Legislative purposes is then to be made. The first apportionment will be for a period of ten, and the other for seven years. As the case now appears, the Governor, whose signature is requisite to that class of legislation, as to all others, and the Senate, as elected and to be elected, will be Republican; nor is there, we think, any reasonable doubt of our ability to carry a majority of the House next October. No intelligent citizen needs to be reminded by us of the political importance of the questions of apportionment. We all know from the experience of the past, what sort of showing a Democratic Legislature would concede, during the entire period, to the Republican opinions of the people. With an average majority in our favor of from fifteen to twenty and twenty-five thousand on the popular vote, the opposition would so arrange the distribution of counties into the various districts as to secure to themselves a decisive majority of the Congressmen, and such majorities in both Houses, at Harrisburg, as would perpetuate their own popular minority in the control of the State government.

This is the great question of next winter, *but our opponents are shrewdly making the decisive fight upon it now*—not upon the issue itself, but *on those decisive preliminaries which are intended to secure their control of the Senate now and then also.* Thus, as they properly view it, if they cannot have the Governor, they will have a chance for the other House, next October, and they will be sure, at any rate, if their plot succeeds, of such a mastery in the Senate as will enable them to block all legislation except upon their own partizan terms. Let us consider that plot!

Here then is the Democratic programme at Harrisburg, for this session, for this week, for to-morrow. Their objective points are, 1st, *the defeat of the new Philadelphia police-bill;* 2nd, *the control of one branch of the Legislature at this and the next session.* If they can secure these points, they very correctly think that they will secure the control of the State government, and of the Congressional delegation, for the whole of the succeeding periods, *and that what they shall thus secure will be wholly lost to the Republican party*, and irrecoverable except by such an exhausting and tremendous conflict as we may never be able to make with success, especially when fighting against the odds of position.

And here is what the opposition are willing to pay, by way of a price for that present and future preponderance at Harrisburg which the popular voice has denied to them. *They propose to buy the control* of what the people have hitherto regarded as a Republican Senate. They make no disguise of their belief in the corruptibility of at least two Republican Senators, chosen as these were from some of the most radically Republican districts of the Commonwealth, and they have even already publicly and impudently disclosed the nature of the considerations to be paid:

I. *A large sum of money*, estimated at $100,000, *more than half of which has been already raised*, is set apart for, primarily, the defeat of the Philadelphia police bill, and, secondarily, for the control of the Senate.

II. They offer to bring their fifty-four Democratic votes, in the joint convention of the two Houses, this week, *to the aid of thirteen Republican bolters*, if they can seduce so many, to defeat the regular nominee for State Treasurer, and to elect Irwin, whose competition was blown up sky high in the caucus last week by the exposure of *actual bribery* attempted and probably consummated by one of his wealthy outside friends in his behalf!

III. They offer to guarantee, with the same Democratic aid, the success of a new county project which has been, for a year or two past, seeking the legislative countenance in the northwestern quarter of the State.

VI. They pledge themselves to give the same Democratic support to the proposition for a swindling raid upon the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth, in the pretended interests of an enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Thus we have stated the Democratic purposes, and the price which they are ready to pay, *indeed have to pledged themselves*, if rumor be not false, to accomplish them.

And how. Let us explain still farther!

The Senate, as we have said, stands 19 Republicans to 14 opposition. The seats of two Republican Senators chosen last fall are contested. This leaves the parties standing 17 to 14 on any preliminary vote. They rely upon two of our Senators,—there is a rumor that *three* are counted on—to unite with them for the considerations above stated in giving these seats to the Democratic contestants. This would make the Senate 17 Republicans to 16 opposition, and then the traitors will hold the balance of power in their hands, or which is more likely, would go squarely over to their purchasers, and betray for all time their own Republican constituencies.

This narration presents all the details of this complicated and villainous plot to betray our State Government, to dishonor the good name of the Commonwealth, and to bind the Republican party hand and foot, helplessly at the mercy not only of its political foes, but of a cabal of the most corrupt, venal and reckless jobbers who ever plotted gigantic thieving for themselves at the public expense.

It remains only to name the Senators upon whom the opposition are counting as their tools in the consummation of their schemes. They reckon upon MORROW B. LOWRY and JAMES KERR. It is hinted that they also rely upon ESAIAS BILLINGFELT. We put these names on record, not because we are as yet fully satisfied of the clear grounds upon which their treachery, as alleged to be contemplated, is already pledged to the opposition, but because their names are thus used openly and generally, in the most public places at the Capital, and throughout the Commonwealth.

We do not herein charge those gentlemen, or either of them, with the purpose thus to blacken their reputation with the indelible stigma of such a political and personal infamy, or to dishonor the loyal and honest constituencies to whom their election has been due. But we intend that they, and their constituents, and the people of Pennsylvania, shall know what rumors are now current, to shock the public mind; what the infamous conspiracy is, which counts on the support of these men; what shameless corruption is involved in such elements of this conspiracy as have yet transpired; what are the Democratic purposes, and what is the estimated price of Republican votes; and we mean these Senators to know what the people of Pennsylvania will think, if their votes shall actually be given to aid in the consummation of an irreparably fatal treachery, the most scandalous bargain and sale that ever polluted the Legislative halls. Let these Senators, or either of them, contribute by his vote, directly or indirectly, to the perpetration of a single overt act in this ramified scheme of political treason and personal corruption, and the State will ring with the universal echoes of indignant shame! Let them vote for one act in the plot, and all the rest will follow! Let them once cut loose from an honorable past, and commit themselves to the suck of this current of shame now running past their feet, and they will be lost forever to themselves, dragging down the State, and the Republican party, to dishonors and disasters which *they* can never repair.

What do they say? Have they been belied? Let us hope so! Have the loyal Republicans of Butler, Armstrong and Lawrence sent James Kerr to the Senate, to sell them in this way? Have the good people of Erie and Crawford heaped honorable trusts upon Morrow B. Lowry, to be betrayed at this time, for any price? Have the sturdy and intelligent people of Lancaster been deceived in the sterling Republicanism and personal integrity of Esaias Billingfelt? We hope not; until suspicions shall be verified by the conclusive revelation of overt acts, in this programme of rascality, we shall not credit the imputations which, all over this Commonwealth, are to-day heard justly or unjustly coupled with their names. We tell them that, rather than give the weight of their little fingers to the least fragment of this wholesale scheme of rascality, they had better—for their own good names, for the reputations which they would bequeath untarnished to their children, for the true interests of the Commonwealth, for the permanent good of the Republican party—wish that they had never been born. No money can pay them for such a baseness; no personal or local advantage, now, can compensate them or their constituents for a mistake which can never be rectified, atoned for or forgotten.

Why should we fear the disgraceful results thus foreshadowed? Because the State of Pennsylvania is to-day ringing with this shameful story. Because the opposition was never yet known to balk at any intrigue which, like this, promises to them a partizan advantage. Because every baleful influence seems to combine, to tempt good men to swerve from the straightforward path of honorable duty under such delusive temptations as the devil has always ready to throw like a virtuous cloak over a wicked act.

They would make their animosity to a faithful State officer their excuse. It is no excuse at all. That officer has done his whole duty. He is hated because he would not do less, or more. He is to be defeated, because it was a forgone conclusion, last summer, with his enemies. We are told that as high as $10,000 apiece is now offered to secure, by his defeat, the breaking up of the Republican organization and to secure the Democratic control of the Senate. Last summer, a wealthy baker of the interior of the State, who has made the most of his wealth by the illegal use of State funds with the connivance of former Treasurers, declared to the writer of this, that, if he and his friends could defeat Mackey in no other way, at the coming session, they would do it by a "belt!" Are we now to see the threat made good? And at the beck of such designing peculators?

The erection of a new county is to be the tempting bait for the seduction of other members. Are these gentlemen sure of their end in that way? Would they not be more sure by taking a more honorable course?

Votes are to be gained for that raid on the Sinking Fund, which is to build the enlarged Erie Canal, are they? Have gentlemen considered all the legal obstacles which would yet stand in the way of that scheme? Are they quite sure that it does not scantily cover up a monstrous job for the personal emolument of a clique of grasping speculators? Are they satisfied that they shall thus commend the proposition itself to the hearty favor of the whole people of the Commonwealth, without whose cordial support it will be idle even to dream of its practicability? Do they think wise to slaughter their favorite idea in its very infancy, by an act of treachery so base, so crushingly mischievous, that it will exasperate the Republican masses of Pennsylvania, beyond any hope of oblivion or pardon?

Will all the dirty cash, of all the rich Democratic rascals in Philadelphia, sum up enough to gild over the blistered shame of Republican Senators and Representatives who are mad enough to sell themselves for that miserable price?

Whoever meditates any form of political or official treachery, or for any price, let him remember that the fruit will turn to ashes on his lips.

Republican people of Butler, Lawrence, Armstrong, Crawford, Erie and Lancaster—and of this great Commonwealth—watch the acts and the votes of your Legislators now and throughout this session, and hold them sharply to their just responsibility! And let them know that your eyes are upon them!

FARMERS AND FREE TRADE.

Western farmers are suffering heavy losses on their last year's operations. It costs ninety cents per bushel in the best agricultural States to grow wheat and put it into the farmer's own bin or sacks. This, so long as he could get $1 60 to $2 for it on his own premises, did very well. But now, when he has to sell that which cost him 90 cents for 45 to 80 cents, ranging according to his proximity to a market, he finds it rather an up hill business.

But if that farmer, under the delusive lead of such journals as the Chicago *Tribune*, has cast his votes and thrown all his influence in favor of what is called free trade, a policy which renders him altogether dependent upon a far distant market for the produce of his soil and his toil—if he has, by that course, done all that one man could do to deter other men from establishing other industries in his neighborhood, who would have bought and consumed his surplus crops—if he has been foolish enough to prefer foreigners to his own countrymen, and unscrupulous speculators and middlemen to honest and industrious neighbors, he is now reaping the fruit of his own folly, and getting just what he deserved.

Of all men in the country farmers ought to be in favor of protecting home manufactures, and of spreading them all over the land; of opening every mine of coal and iron, of utilizing every waterpower, and creating manufacturing centres wherever it can be done. It is clearly their interest to augment as far as possible the number of consumers of food, so that they can have markets at home, and save the enormous cost of transportation to far distant markets;—*for they have to pay it.* Cannot they understand that the more consumers they can gather around them the better the price they can get for what they have to sell, and that the nearer they are the greater is the variety of the products of the farm which they can dispose of at a profit?

But it may be said, that now, under the present tariff, which is reasonably protective, this untoward state of things has come upon the western farmers. True; but why is it true? Simply because of the unceasing clamor that is kept up year after year against even the moderate degree of protection we now have—a clamor in which the agricultural population of the western States have taken no small part, and without whose voice it could not be maintained. Is it reasonable to expect that men of ordinary prudence would venture, in the face of this clamor, to invest their capital in enterprises which they know cannot be profitable without protection? They know that they must pay more for labor in this country than the manufacturers of Europe pay—and we all desire that they should do so—and that therefore they cannot compete with them without some degree of protection. As things now stand they can; but who can assure them, while this insane clamor, inspired by foreign manufacturers and New York importers and jobbers, and echoed by subsidized presses and deluded farmers in the west, is kept up, that things will continue as they are for another year? So men of enterprise prudently hold off, and so western farmers reap the reward of their own folly.

Let us admit for argument's sake that a farmer pays a dollar more for what iron he uses in the course of a year than he would were the duty reduced to what Mr. Wells proposes, and other things in a like ratio. In all, perhaps he might pay fifteen or twenty dollars to protect the manufacturing interests of his own country against the competition of those of foreign nations—a competition unequal, unfair, overwhelming and crushing, because of the different conditions of the two, both in respect to capital and labor;—but were he surrounded by non-producers of food—as he soon would be were his class to decree by their votes that protection shall be the settled policy of the nation—he would pocket ten dollars in the enhanced profits of his own business for every one that it would cost him to sustain his own neighbors, fellow citizens and best customers in their business. Then would he be truly independent—no longer a prey to middle men, or a hewer of wood and drawer of water to a class of men on both sides of the Atlantic, whose aim is to have one set toiling in manufactories and shops there, and another set delving in the soil here, neither properly remunerated, so that they can roll up overgrown fortunes for themselves. One set is already under their heels and cannot help themselves; but the other set, the American farmers, are voters, and are able to control the national policy, so they must be cajoled, deluded and led by plausible sophistries and bewildering generalities. But to people who can be so led, so befooled, the experience of this year is wholesome, even though it be impoverishing.

WE HAVE NOT seen the text of Senator LOWRY's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the expediency of extending the property rights of women; but we decidedly approve its manifest import. Under the Koran, or the Ancient Roman Law, or the system of the old Germanic tribes, women were treated more tenderly and justly in this regard, than under the existing laws of Pennsylvania. It is full time our civilization took a long step in advance on this subject.

An Interesting Record.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: The following is a detailed record of well No. 12, on the territory of the Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Petroleum Company, situate in Venango county, about midway between the Allegheny river and Titusville—six miles north of the Allegheny river—and furnished to the authors of Petrolia by Dr. Shamburg. We reproduce it as a good specimen of the manner of keeping a record as well as for the valuable light of experience which it sheds.

RECORD.

88 feet, depth of driving pipe.
88 feet, soft slate rock.
70 feet, first sand rock.
71 feet, water crevice.
91 to 112 feet, crevices.
130 feet, through fine white sandrock, 60 feet thick.
132 feet, gray sandrock, bluish cast.
152 feet, passed through same, 20 feet thick.
153 feet, slate rock; good drilling to 245 feet.
245 to 256 feet, hard, dark slate and to 278 feet.
278 feet, hard pebble and shell, 18 inches thick.
280 to 289 feet hard gray and slate.
289 feet, second sand rock, hard pebble, 11 feet thick.
300 feet, sand, bluish cast, white pebbles, ½ feet thick.
305½ feeet, gray and white shells for ½ feet.
338 to 440 feet, blue and sandy rock mixed with slate.
420 to 480 feet, blue and red rock shell, 15 feet thick.
520 feet, third sand: very hard, white and yellow pebbles; 10 feet thick.
530 feet, mud vein.
545 feet, *through third sand*, 35 feet thick two crevices, and gas very strong.
545 to 575 feet, blue sand and slate to 605 feet.
608 feet, hard shell, 2 feet thick.
610 to 736 feet, blue slate.
636 feet, hard, white sand, mixed with pebble; hard shell, 4 to 5 feet thick.
740 feet, top of fourth sand.
648 to 554 feet, hard pebble.
654 feet, large gas vein and show of oil.
655 feet, bad mud vein.
669 feet, through fourth sand, 28½ feet thick.
745 feet, slate; haad shell 6 inches thick.
745 to 748 feet, hard slate.
748 feet, hard shell, yellow pebble, and good gas vein.
750 feet, slate rock.
768 feet, slate and hard shell.
776 feet, top of fifth sand.
776 to 778 feet, pebble rock, open and porous.
778 feet crevice, gas vein, and good show of oil.
781 feet, rock becomes darker.
783 feet, dark rock, gassy.
784 feet, porous rock.
792 feet, white and yellow pebble, crevice, oil and gas.
794 feet, white rock, coarse and porous.
806 feet, mud vein.
828 to 830 feet, white and yellow pebble.
830 feet, hard, close white sand.
834 feet, slate and sand mixed, to 835 feet, bottom of well, which is one of the best producing in that territory.

The Law of Divorce.

Kentucky comes forward with a claim to be fully equal to Indiana in the facilities offered for unmarrying people. The Louisville *Commercial* mentions these facilities somewhat in detail. It seems that the laws of Kentucky do not even require the publication of notice which is elsewhere universally demanded, either by bonafide publication in a paper of general circulation, or otherwise. This demand, which is sometimes avoided by the publication in obscure newspapers, would be sufficient in most cases, and is the only notice practicable in case of a non-resident defendant who wilfully absents himself, or remains in hiding. By the Kentucky law, however, instead of such notice, an attorney is appointed by the court to defend the absent, and by a convenient fiction of the law it is assumed that he will notify the client who is thus thrust upon him, and who is not responsible to him even in the amount of his fee—which is paid with the other costs of the case. This attorney for the defense is therefore really in the employ of the petitioner or plaintiff. The system accordingly works in something this style: The plaintiff's lawyer goes to the clerk of the court, or judge either, and asks a "warning order" against the defendant, who is a non-resident of Kentucky, or has been absent for four months. The clerk or judge is generally polite enough to ask for the suggestion of a name of some lawyer as "non-resident's attorney." The whole thing is looked upon as a state form, with nothing real in it but the non-resident's attorney's fee of five dollars. Some young sprig of the law is appointed, who feels under obligations to the plaintiff's attorney for "suggesting" his name. He calls upon the latter to find out from him where the defendant's postoffice address is, and if the plaintiff's attorney tells him that he does not know, he dutifully "reports" that fact and bags the five dollars. By a law of last winter, a judgment rendered in such case and in such manner is made final and irreversible. There is no appeal, and no motion for new trial can be entertained. The record cannot be questioned for error, informality, or fraud.

Indiana laws require notice by a quite sufficient publication, and it is not the fault of the law if the courts allow this requirement to be defrauded by publications made in such a manner as to purposely avoid publicity. But in Kentucky the non-resident has no chance short of a miracle for hearing of the application even, and after the divorce is once obtained in this way, he (or she) has no power to review, or in any manner open up the record in the case. This is simply monstrous.

JUDGE KELLY has prepared a very caustic analytical reply to Commissoner Wells' report. He will open on it as soon as an opportunity offers in the House, and show the many misstatements with which it abounds, and the cunningly arranged perversions of facts with which he has crowded it in the interests of British manufacturers. The Ways and Means Committee held another session Friday upon the tariff. It looks as though the Committee would maintain its previously voted rate of seven dollars per ton.

HORACE GREELEY ON FARMING.—Mr. Greeley proposes to write a series of essays on Farming to be published each week during 1870, in the *Tribune*. The essays will all appear in the Daily, semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of the *Tribune*. He means to demonstrate that Agriculture in the future is certain to be very different from what it has been in the past, and hopes to embody words of cheer as well as hints for guidance to the future farmers of the country. The Weekly *Tribune* of January 5 contained the first essay.

SENATOR STEWART has prepared and will introduce a bill after the recess intended to secure and protect the Chinese in this country in the enjoyment of their civil rights under the 14th amendment.

A HARRISBURG letter says: The appearance of Charles R. Buckalew in the State Senate, after having just recently closed a brilliant career in the United States Senate, is an incident not often observed in the career of Pennsylvania statesmen, no ex-Senator of the United States having heretofore occupied a seat in the State Senate. Unquestionably one of the ablest, as he is one of the most honest men of his party, Mr. Buckalew's appearance in the State Senate is a great acquisition to the Democratic side of that body, as I feel it will be an honor to its general deliberations. To show how entirely independent Mr. B. intends to act, I need only refer to what was his reported course in the Democratic caucus for the nomination of candidates for officers of the Senate. When he discovered that a certain Senator was to be placed in nomination for Speaker, Mr. B. asked to be excused from voting, and when his reason for such a singular course was asked, he replied that the conference which nominated him for the Senate exacted a pledge that he would vote against *all ring men and measures.* It required a strong man to give such a reason for his independence of action, and Buckalew is of that material. Surely such men are worthy of all honor, regardless of the party which sends them here, and as the people elect such Senators and Representatives, so will they the sooner establish in all branches of the Government purity, patriotism, and practical business management.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.
It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.
It will cure spitting of blood.
It will cure a common cough in a few days.
It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.
It will cure catarrh in the head.
It will cure laryngitis.
It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25, 1869.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and tonic properties in a degree of extraordinary potency. While exhausting obstructions from the bowels, they impart tone and vigor to those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the appetite quickened, regular wholesome blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system aroused. Nothing is truly scientific or pharmodicetic, as would be the case if a mere solitary aim or single result were thus sought for a contingency. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, exhausted and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a nostrum, the basis of which is fermented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

NOTICES.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Committee appointed by the Association to nominate officers for the ensuing year, present the following:

PRESIDENT—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
VICE PRESIDENT—HENRY M. LONG.
SECRETARY—A. H. LANE.
TREASURER—D. P. CORWIN.
DIRECTORS—JOHN H. BAILEY, W. N. HOWARD, C. McH. REINHART, W. P. HERBERT, C. B. SHEA.
AUDITORS—T. B. SWEARINGEN, ALEX'R LAUGHLIN, JR., CYRUS GLOVER, JR.

JAMES COLLARD,
E. S. SMITH,
W. L. CHALFANT,
J. RADCLIFFE,
J. H. MURDOCH,
JOHN M. CLANEY,
W. P. WEYMAN,
Committee.

☞ Election on January 11th, at 7 P. M. ja7

☞ NOTICE TO PERSONS having boats of any description, or material of any kind lying on the Allegheny river, carts, drays or wagons, not having reported, you are hereby notified

TO REPORT AT ONCE.

Or they will be sold at the

Expiration of Twenty Days.

ROBERT A. HILL,
de31 LLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the CRESCENT SPRING CO. of Pittsburgh, will be held at their office, No. 339 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2.30 P. M., at which time and place the election for Directors will take place.

O. MELCALF,
Sec. and Treas.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE "CASH INSURANCE COMPANY," PITTSBURGH, PA., JANUARY 1st, 1870.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, in "Phelan's Building," No. 22 Fifth avenue on MONDAY, January 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,
Ja3:89 Secretary.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, December 24, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR 12 Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. DONNELL,
de28 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, JAN. 1, 1870.

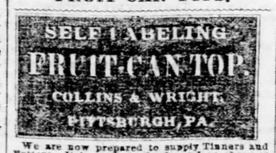
☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twelve Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 242 Penn street, second story, on MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. J. ALBEITZ,
Ja4:78M Secretary.

☞ IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for four years, will be held at the office of the Company, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. RUSH, Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869. de30

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

mh28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS,

AT

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Felt Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Striped Shawls,
Plaid Shawls,
Shoulder Shawls,
Breakfast Shawls and Sontags,
All-wool Poplin Plaids,
Plain Colored Poplins,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Blankets and Flannels,
Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
Table Linens and Napkins.

The Stock is Complet

WHOLESALE

AT

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

JANUARY, 1870,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

PRICES REDUCED

OF

Ladies' and Children's

CLOTH AND FELT SKIRTS.

Also, all descriptions of

WORSTED KNIT GOODS.

Complete assortment of

LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S Underwear, Stockings Gloves, &c.

NEW GOODS O

ja3

FURS; FURS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

M'CORD & CO'S,

181 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

McCORD & CO.

de10:q100-MWF

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 53 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

JANUARY 1, 1870. ja3

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between E. H. SUTMEYER and ALEX. THOMPSON, under the firm name of E. H. Sutmeyer & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Alex. Thompson retiring. The firm will be settled up by E. H. Sutmeyer, who will continue to carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING business at the old stand, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

E. H. SUTMEYER,
ALEX. THOMPSON.

January 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm I hereby invite all my friends to continue their patronage with E. H. SUTMEYER, feeling assured he will give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

ALEX. THOMPSON.

Persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once to E. H. Sutmeyer. All accounts are expected to be settled positively within 30 days.

E. H. SUTMEYER.
ja7:s29

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN,

AT

PUTNAM & ADAMS',

Gents' Furnishing Establishment,

72 FIFTH AVENUE,

d9:mwfs Opposite Postoffice.

L. B. FULTON ..... O. J. M'GANN.

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, Near High Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Rinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Force Pumps, Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

DISSOLUTION—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the foundry and Roll Turning business, under the name of LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of JAMES H. SWEET. The business will be continued by JOHN L. LEWIS and CHARLES ROSSITER, under the firm name of LEWIS & ROSSITER, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. ROSSITER,
JAMES H. SWEET.
JOHN L. LEWIS.

Dec. 22, 1869. ja4:11

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN BUSKIRK & LOCKWOOD, as Inspectors of Petroleum, has this day been dissolved. The business will still be continued by the undersigned (the remaining partner) at the same place, who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle up the business of the firm.

JOHN G. LOCKWOOD,
Cor. Duquesne Way & Water st.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 96 WOOD STREET.
Third door above Diamond alley.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

1 Stret, Allegheny City.

At 25c., All-wool Bob Roy Flannels.
At 28c., Very Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 50c., All-wool Cassimeres.
At 12½ 1-2c., good Dark Delaines.
At 25c., Double Width Poplins.
At 12½ 1-2c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin—extra good,
At 12½ 1-2c., 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
At 50c. each, Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At $2.50, Ladies' Felt Skirts—a bargain.
At $2.75 a pair, 10-4 White Blankets.
At $3.50 a pair, 11-4 White Blankets,
Heavy Coverlids very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Furs.

e in Every Department.

AND RETAIL,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

and 182

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JANUARY, 1870,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

At 8c., Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
At 6c., Ladies' Linen Collars,
At 40c., Men's Grey Undershirts,
At 20c., Men's Grey Drawers,
At 20c., Men's Shirt Fronts,
At 10c, Box of Men's Paper Collars,
At 10c., Children's Wool Stockings,
At 25c., Ladies' Winter Gloves,
At 25c., Wool Knit Hoods and Caps.
At 50c., Children's Knit Shawls,
At $1.00, Knit Shoulder Shawls.

PENING DAILY.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

AND

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTOR,

A large double sheet weekly, devoted to Religious Literature and General Intelligence. Published

EVERY THURSDAY

At 74 THIRD AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price only TWO DOLLARS a year. CIRCULATION over

TWENTY THOUSAND.

It circulates largely in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Western and Northwestern States. Its largest circulation is in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the surrounding districts of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

FOR ONE SQUARE.

One week	$ 1 50
Two weeks	2 75
Three weeks	3 50
One month	4 50
Two months	8 00
Three months	12 00
Six months	20 00
Twelve months	35 00
Local notices, per line, each insertion	20 cts.
Business Notices, " "	10 "

Address the Proprietors,

H. J. MURDOCH & CO.,
74 Third Avenue,
Ja5:s34 PITTSBURG

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Marshall, Wm. Y. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Thos. M. Lynch, John Floyd.

John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870.

Great excitement prevailed in all the financial drpartments, on the report that a great bull movement was to be inaugurated by the former leaders of Erie and Gold cliques. So far the ground work is laid, and the prospects for a large advance in bonds and stocks are fair. Before the close of the old year everything was bearish, but the change of programme on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury changed the views of the leaders of Wall Street, and gold, bonds and stocks having about touched as low a point as they could be expected, and the state of the money market being for continued ease until the spring business will open, it is quite natural that the bulls would have their day. But aside from all this, the proposed creation of new banking capital, in the shape of one hundred millions of currency, to be issued to national banks to be created, is the great lever in the prospective bull movement.

Gold, after having sold at 120, declined to 119¾, on the advice of the bonds in Europe, and changed for higher rates when the quotations came better from that quarter. The highest quotation for gold on Saturday was 123⅝, and the lowest 121¾, with frequent fluctuations between 122 and 122⅞, with a large business. The strength of the gold market consists in the unusual large number of small speculators, who were attracted by the low price of gold and the large amounts held and paid for by the leaders in the September excitement. It would not be at all astonishing if gold would advance above 125, although the Government may try to prevent further advance. The amount, however, in the Treasury, and the actual property of the Government, is not over twenty millions, and can not increase to over thirty-five millions by the first of March.

Government bonds have advanced rather rapidly, and may react, but if gold advances bonds will follow.

Stocks are strong and appear to be on a grand rise. The prospective ease in the money market will likely last for some time, and enable operators to have their stock carried cheaply.

Money on long paper at high rates.

Quotations as furnished by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 122¾; Silver, 118; Eighty-one's, 117¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 115; do 1864, 114¾; do 1865, 114¾; do 1865, Coupons, 113¾; do 1867, 114, do 1868, 114; Ten Forties, 112; Adams Express Company, 62; Merchants Union Express Company, 36¾; Western Union Telegraph, 82¾; New York Central, 91¾; Reading, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Michigan Southern, 88¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105; Chicago & North Western, 74¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85; Erie —.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	*Small.*
London, per £	$6,00	$6,15
Paris, per franc	25	26¼
Berlin, thaler	90	93¼
Frankfort, florins	52	53½

(By Telegraphic to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 7, 1869.

Money easy at 7 per cent., with exceptions at 6. Bank statement more favorable than for many months; the banks have gained $8,000,000 in the reserve against increase in liabilities of eleven millions. Loans, $253,475,453; increase, $36,066. Specie, $3,564,830; increase $4,497,922; circulation, $34,132,280; decrease $18,607. Deposits, $190,169,262; increase, $11,039,. Legal tenders, $48,547,734; increase, $15,031,266. Sterling steady at 8½ per cent. The sub-treasury disbursed ten million five hundred thousand dollars in gold on account of January interest and received $2,340,000 for customers.

Gold lower, closing steady; opened at 123, fell to 121¾ and closed at 122¾. Clearances, $85,000,000. Exports for week, $482,070.

Governments higher, closing strong. Borrowing demand active. Short interest large. Coupons at 5s, 117@117½; 62s, 115¼@115½; 64s, 114¾@115; 65s, 114¾@115; 65s, 10 new, 114@114¼; 67s, 113@113¼; Ten-Forties, 112@112¾.

State Securities firm: Missouris, 86¾; old Tennessees, 53¾; new do, 41¾; old Virginias, 49; new do, 57¾; old North Carolinas, 42; new do, 28¾.

Stocks higher, but closed unsettled.

Five Twenty Prices.—Canton, 54¾; Cumberland, 27; Western Union Tel., 82¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 17; Water Power, 14¾, Hartford & Erie, 8¾; Adams Express, 62; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 86¾; United States, 50; Pacific Mail, 43½; New York Central Consolidated, 92¾; Erie, 24; preferred, 40; Harlem, 138; Hudson scrip, 87½; Reading, 94½; Michgan Central, 117½; Lake Shore, 87½; Pittsburgh, 87¾; North Western, 75½; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 74¾; do preferred, 87¾; Wabash, 51½; do preferred, 72¾; Fort Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 24½; do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 144½; do preferred, 145; Ohio and Mississippi, 25½; St. Joseph, 112; C. C. & I. C., 19¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 60; Quincy, 25.

Imports for the week: Dry Goods, $12,978,855; general merchandize, $325,504.

Sub-Treasury: Gold, $750,650,728; currency, $3,876,023; general balance, $93,760,872.

The *Express* says the department today debited itself with $12,000,000 coin interest paid out this week, which, it is stated, will leave a coin balance on hand of $59,000,000. Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington. $1,064,720.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870.

We adverted briefly, the other day, to the custom of selling on time and the evil and disastrous consequences that frequently resulted therefrom. There is another view to take of the matter, and that is, it is better, all things considered, not to ask for time, as it is a well known fact that a man who buys for cash can undersell, as a general thing, his neighbor who buys on time. Concessions are nearly always made to the man who pays cash, and why? because the seller knows that he will get paid on the spot and will not have to lay out of his money for sixty or ninety days, or as is sometimes the case, altogether. A cash buyer is a treasure in these days, and his custom is solicited on every hand, and most instances he can buy at his own price. But the man who buys on credit always has to pay the outside price, so as to make up for the interest on his purchase: and this is nothing more than right. It is not to be expected that he who wants time can be placed on an equal footing with the man who can produce the spot cash; if a merchants has to wait three or four months for his money, it is perfectly proper that he should receive interest on the same, and this point, as already intimated, is attained by adding on to the cost of the goods. It cannot be denied that he who does business on a cash basis, is always more successful than he who buys and sells on time, and, as noted the other day, it would be better all around if this old time custom of giving time, was considerably curtailed, and, if such a thing were possible, dispensed with altogether.

APPLES—Continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl—most of the sales at $2,50@3,00.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is in large supply, unusually so for this season of the year, and while the market is dull, prices are unchanged. Prime to choice Roll 30@33.

BEANS—Dull and lower; we now quote at $2,25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4¼ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $4,50.

CRANBERRIES—Continue to be quoted at $12@16 per bbl.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is dull though the stock in this market is not large and prices are unchanged. Hamburg, 17@17¼; Factory, 17¼@18; New York Dairy, 18½@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Quiet; standard brands may be quoted at 26½@27 cts., in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for apples, and we can report; round lot sales at 8¼@8c. Peaches dull and unchanged—9@10c for quarters and 11@12c for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—In better supply and rather dull but unchanged, at 30@37 cts.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is dull and neglected, but nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at $5,25@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6,00 for winter.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce in this market, but unchanged at $1,15@1,18 for fair to prime red. Oats in light supply, but the demand is limited and prices unchanged—47@48 on wharf and track and 50 in store. Rye is dull and unchanged at 95c@$1. Corn is firm sales 1,000 bushels car lots at $0; shelled is worth 5 cents more. Barley is dull and there are but few buyers above $1 for prime spring—in fact there are but few at any price.

HAY—The arrivals continue light which, of course, is owing mainly to the bad condition of the roads; sales from country wagons at $18@23.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at $1,48@1,50.

POTATOES—Dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light and the supply by the canal is large; we now quote at 50c in bulk, and 55 sacked.

PROVISIONS—Plain Sholders 14¾@15; sugar cured do, 15¾@16; Breakfast Bacon, 20½@21; Sugar Cured Hams 21; Dried Beef, 21. Ham Sausage; 14c. Lard 18@18¾, in tierces. Mess Pork $23,00@24,00.

POULTRY—No in market.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $3,75@4; and Clover seed at $8@8,25. Flaxseed is dull and cannot be quoted above $2,10.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY Jan. 8, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has been very quiet during the this, the first week of the new year, the sales in the aggregate having been comparatively light, and the excitement which characterized the closing months of the old year, has pretty well subsided. Notwithstanding the value of crude and and refined is nearer a manufacturing basis than for some time, fully three-fourths of our refineries are idle, and what is worse still, there is but little prospect, according to present indications, of them starting up again. Operators, generally, manufacturers particularly, appear to have lost confidence in the business, owing mainly to the unsettled and unsatisfied course of the market last year, as well as to the manner in which the trade was conducted, and, consequently, there is not as much effort being made to revive and infuse renewed life and activity in the trade as might naturally be expected. As noted the other day, manufacturers generally, we refer to those who want to do a legitimate business, are determined to discountenance any thing of a wild speculative character, and if this is strictly adhered to, it is probable that we will hear less of "corners", and that those who are engaged in the trade will not be so anxious to take advantage of each other.

Yesday the market suffered up considerably on both crude and refined, and, compared with yesterday, prices are higher. The advance in crude is attributed to an upward movement in the producing regions, and refined naturally sympathizes with crude. What caused the advance in the oil regions, it is difficult to conjecture.

The receipts of Crude this week were 16,175 bbls; last week, 32,174; from January 1st to date, 16,175; same time last year 8,570. Exports refined, this week, 2,953; last week, 6,385. January 1st to date, 2,953; same time last year, 6,631. Sales this week, 36,000 bbls; last week, 91,600. As will be noted above, our exports east during the week ending today were less than *five hundred barrels per day.*

CRUDE.

But a single sale reported—early in the day—1,000 bbls, for this month, at 12¾c. Subsequently, there was an offer to buy at 12¾, and no sellers below 13. We heard of 14 cents having been bid for 1,000 each February to June.

REFINED.

Also, is stronger and higher. January has advanced to 30¾, against sales yesterday at 29¾, and "lines" are up from a¼ to ½. There were no sales reported, which may be accounted for by the fact that refiners are not very eager about selling long "lines" ahead, while as for spot or January that is simply out of the question.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro. 80, on account E H Long; Eagle Oil Works 80, on account J Scott; Sunbeam Oil Works 80, on account S D Karns; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account S D Karns; Wagner & Leech 80, on account G S Thomas; Crystal Oil Works 638, on account Fisher Bro; Mc Kelvy Bro. 166, on accodnt Roess Bro; Owston & S. 806, on account Owston & S. Total..... 1,850 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Bros., 264 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 513 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. & Co. 364 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia. Total..... 1,151 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton quiet, with sales 2,000 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 2,864 bbls; dull and declining, with sales 5,800 bbls at $4,65@5,00 for superfine State and western, $5,20@6,20 for extra State, $5,10@6,25 for extra western, $5,90@6,40 for white wheat extra, $5,40@6,25 for round hoop Ohio, $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, and $6,50@8,50 for good to choice do, closing heavy. Rye Flour quiet: sales 300 bbls at $4,50@5,50. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky firmer; sales 800 bbls western at $1@1,12 free, closing at the latter price. Wheat; receipts 2,160 bush; dull and slightly in buyers' favor; sales 38,000 bush at $1,36@1,22 for No. 2 spring, $1,28@1,31½ for winter red and amber western, $1,50 for white State, and $1,52@1,55 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull and drooping; sales 84,000 bush at 86@93c for new mixed western, 97½c for new white southern, 96@98c for new southern yellow, $1,06 for kiln dried western mixed, and $1,09 delivered for old mixed western. Receipts of Oats, 2,900 bush; market heavy; sales 32,000 bush at 60@62½c for western; 64@65½c for State. Rye dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; sales 50 hhds Cuba at 10¼@11c. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady at 15¾c for crude, and 30¼@30¾c for refined. Hops unchanged. Wool moderately active; sales 150,000 pounds at 47@51c for domestic fleece; 45@48c for pulled. Leather: hemlock sole steady at 29@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Coal: domestic favors buyers at $5,25@6,25 for Lackawana; $8,75@7 for Pittston, per ton; foreign easier. Linseed Oil steady at 92@93c in casks. Lugot Coppers shade easier at 21¾@22c for Lake Superior. Pig Iron dull and drooping; sales Scotch at $32@33; $40@35 for American. Bar dull at $82,50 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11@12c gold, for Russia. Nails quiet and steady at 4¾c for cut; 6¼c for clinch, and 26 @30c for horse shoe. Pork heavy and drooping, with sales of 800 bbls at $27,75@28,50 for new mess, $28 for old do., $24@25 for prime, $26 for prime mess, also sales 50 bbls new mess, seller Feb'y at $28@28,25. Beef quiet and steady; sales 625 bbls at $5@13 for new plain mess, $10@17 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 65 tcs at $25@28 for prime mess, $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 70 bbls at $22@34 for new. Cut meats heavy; sales 150 pkgs at 11¾@12c, shoulders at 14@16c, hams middles dull; sales 80 boxes at 14 @14½ for Cumberland cut and short ribbed on private terms. Dressed hogs quiet at 11¾@12¼c for western. Lard heavy; sales 300 tcs at 15¾@16¾c for steam, 17@17¾c for kettle rendered, also sales 1,750 tcs steam, seller Feb'y and March at 16¾@17¾c. Butter a shade firmer at 18@30c, Ohio at 36@44c. Cheese quiet and steady at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat very quiet at $1,18@1,22 for No 2 spring, and $1,27@1,31 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Corn dull and heavy at 60@62c for western. Corn dull at 86@86c for new, and $1,06@1,08 for old mixed western. Pork quiet at $28 for mess on spot; sales 500 bbls mess at $28 for February, and $28,25 for March. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut meats and Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard quiet at 17c for prime steam for February. Eggs dull at 41@44c for fresh, and 33c for limed.

CHICAGO, January 8.—Eastern exchange scarce 1 1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling. Flour less active at $5,50@6 for spring extras. Wheat: No 1 quiet at 83@85c; No 2 opened firmer and fairly active and excited, with sales at 77¾@78¾c, but subsequently weakened, and closed easy at 77¾@77¾c; this afternoon the market was steady at 71¾c cash and 78¼c seller February. Corn firmer and ¼c higher, with sales of No 2 at 70¾@74c; closing at 71¢@71¾c for regular; no grade new, 57@59c; this afternoon the market was nominal at 70¾@ 71c for No 2. Oats firm at 40@40¼c for No 2 cash, and closing quiet at 40c. Rye moderately active and steady at 68c for No 2. Barley dull at 80@85c for No 2. Highwines almost nominal at 91@92c. Sugar 11¾@14c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions less active: mess pork opened firm at $28,50@28,62½; buyer February, $27,75@28,50 seller February; closing quiet and easy at $27,50 cash, and $27,75 seller February. Lard firm, steady and quiet at 16c. Meats firm and steady; rough sides at 12¾c, short rib middles at 13¼c, bellies at 13c, dry salted shoulders at 10¾c, hams nominal at 14@14¼c for green, and 14½@14¾c for sweet pickled. Receipts for the past 24 hours, 9,244 bbls flour, 52,500 bush spring wheat, 18,165 bush corn, 29,282 bush oats, 350 bush rye, 3,225 bush barley, 6,497 hogs. Shipments: 391 bush flour, 9,598 bush wheat, 14,950 bush corn, 5,125 bush rye, 800 bush barley, 5,460 hogs.

CHICAGO, January 8.—Cattle very dull and 25c higher at $11@11,25 for good to choice lots, $11,30@11,50 for extra, closing at $10,45@11 for choice lots dividing on 200; five firmer at $10@15, higher on lower grades, $20@25 on upper, $8,90@ 9,15 for light shipping, $9,25@10 for good to extra; packers and city quiet, steady and unchanged; $3@4,50 for common, good cows, $5@5,50 for fair native and Texan steers, $6,50 for good shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton, nothing doing. Hemp unchanged: sales undressed at $1,20@1,75 and dressed at $2,20@2,40 per ton. Flour: want of shipping facilities checked business; sales superfine at $3,75@4; X $4,12@4,25; X X $4,25@4,62. Wheat dull for low and medium grades fall, with sales No. 2 red fall at elevator at 98c@$1; No. 1, $1,10@1,15; choice $1,20. Corn firmer for white; 65c in bulk mixed; 69c for sacked choice white; 75@80c sacked. Oats dull and easier for buyers, with sales at 46@48c in bulk and 50@52c for sacked. Barley very dull: sales choice Minnesota spring at $1,18. Rye dull; sales at 75@77c. Whisky firmer at 93@94c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer. Mess perk $27,50@ 28. Dry salt shoulders 11c. Clear rib sides 14¼@14¾c. Clear sides 15c. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 16½c, clear sides 17c. Lard firmer, 15½ @16¾c for prime steam 15¾c choice kettle. Live hogs steady at 7@9c for light to heavy; number cut to date, 206,000, against 210,000 last year. Cattle in good request; prices steady and firm: fair to good 4@5c, prime to choice 5½@6½c. Receipts: flour 5,500 bbls, wheat 7,000 bush, corn 6,560 bush, oats 5,000 bush, hogs 1,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Flour steady city double extra $4,25@4,75. Wheat steady, 82½c for No 1, 77¾c for No 2 Oats and corn unchanged. Rye and barley nominal. Dressed hogs unsettled, $10@10,50.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Flour: Western superfine $4,75@5. Wheat: Red $1,35 @1,45. Corn advanced: receipts small; white 95@98, yellow 90@92. Whisky in good demand at 90@91.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—Flour inactive. Wheat: Penn's red $1,27@1,30. Petroleum firmer, crude 20½, refined 29¾@30. Whiskey firmer at $1,01 for wood bound.

MEMPHIS, January 8.—Cotton quiet, at 24½c; receipts 1,279 bales; exports 1,211 bales. Flour, super $4,75. Corn 90@92c. Oats dull at $25@26.

CLEVELAND, January 8.—Petroleum dull; refined held at 25@25½c in large lots, and 28@29c in small lots. Crude at $5,35 per bbl.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 8.—There was a moderate inquiry from first hands for seasonable goods. Trade on the whole, however, is extremely quiet, and prices somewhat nominal, not being fully established yet on spring styles, while staple fabrics keep selling at late current rates. The opening prices for leading makes of spring styles of prints range from 11½ to 12½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 8.—100 bbls flour, Schesmaker & L; 5 grind stones, Hall & Spear; 1 car shingles, A C Taggart; 109 bbls flour, T C Jenkins Bro; 13 bgs buckwheat flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 6 do do, E Heazleton; 1 car shingles, McCullough & Smith; 2 cars limestone, Moorehead & Co; 4 do do, Laughlin & Co; 5 dressed hogs, Day & Co; 47 sks rags, R Stewart; 25 bbls flour, W Cooper & Co; 6 kgs butter, J A Graff; 7 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 37 bdls spokes, T Hare & Bro; 2 cars bulk meat, J S Liggett & Co; 58 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 100 bbls flour, Culp, Wall & Co; 300 bbls do, 100 bbls do, Jenkins & Bro; 1 car hay, Bricker & Co; 2 cars wheat, Hitchcock & Co; 221 bgs malt, J S Finch & Co; 1240 pcs hams, F H Meyers & Co; 250 pigs lead, Dithridge & Son; 60 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car 8x8 bbls, Carson, D & Co; 9 bales broom corn, Kilnberger & B; 5 bbls spirits, Shipton & Wallace; 25 bbls highwines, J McCullough.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 8.—9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & B; 2 do ore, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Everson, P & Co; 1 do do, Hussey W & Co; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co; 1 do turnips, Moorhead & Co; 3 do potatoes, Haslet & Bros; 20 cases tobacco, W Miller & Co; 20 do do; S Ewart & Co; 10 bbls wine, H Young; 6 bdls rockers, G H Danler & Son; 4 do do, 4 do chairs, Lemon & W; 5 do do, H Berger; 2 sks meal, J A Renshaw; 5 cutters, J Oliver; 1 car 1 brick, Park, Bro & Co; 2 sks feathers, 1 bbl eggs, S B Floyd & Co, 35 cases c fruit, 1 bbl eggs, 9 do d appies, Voigt, M & Co; 5 do do eggs, 1 do butter, 1 do beans, W H Graff & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 8.—1 car staves, M P Adams; 1022 hams, 305 shoulders, 60 tcs lard, 1 car 8x8 bbls, Dilworth & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, A Shaub; 25 tcs lard, J Dalzell & Son; 2 tcs lard, J Dorrington; 5 bbls whisky, J K Raible; 4 do do, Beaumont & Co; 4 tcs sausage, J H Parker; 4 tcs sausage, A C Whitehead; 20 bgs corn, Meanor & Harper; 1 keg liquor, J McKay; 3 bbls eggs, W H Graff; 4 hogs, 5 bgs meal, C H Bell; 47 bgs meal, Day & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 8.—75 bgs corn, J B McKee; 200 bbls flour, 20 bgs feed, Geo Stewart; 1 car lumber, Crouch & Gearing; 20 pkgs tobacco, W H Park; 1 bbl do, R & J H Dilworth; 2 rolls leather, Graham & Spangler; 2 bxs butter, J Kohen; 1 car shipstuff, M Steel & Son; 1 keg eggs, Jas O'Hanlin; 28 bgs rye, 48 do feed, R Knox & Son; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 8.—61 cars coal Kier, F & K; 9 do Coleman, R & Co; 57 sks oats, Keil & R; 27 do do, F Allerton; 1 car grain, Dillinger & S; 60 sks flour, Campbell & C; 1 car grain, M Steel & Son; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 2 do metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do limestone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 8 pkgs butter, Dunlevy Bro; 30 sks b flour, Fetzer Bro.

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Sealer of Weights and Measures,

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HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,

266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with five feet ten inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. The weather continues very cold and the ice in the Allegheny is becoming quite formidable. The Monongahela was also putting out considerable ice. Mercury stood at 18 during the greater part of the day.

Navigation is virtually suspended, and will continue so until the winter moderates. The St. Charles from Cincinnati, Argosy from Portsmouth and Belle from Parkersburg arrived Friday night, and would all have departed on Saturday, had it not been for the ice.

The following boats are now in port: St. Charles, Nick Wall, R. C. Gray, Glendale, Glasgow, Maggie Hays, Argosy, Belle and Arlington. The Glendale is loading for St. Louis, Glasgow for Nashville and the Maggie Hays for New Orleans.

—The Edinburg has not been sold, as reported.

—The Lorena and Leonidas from New Orleans were at Louisville on Friday.

—The Kate Putnam was to have left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Saturday.

—The Ironsides and barges, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed by Cincinnati on Thursday.

—Mr. M. Deem, a well known steamboat clerk, is lying very ill of typhoid pneumonia at the Metropolitan Hotel, Cincinnati.

—Capt. A. J. McAllister, at Portsmouth, on Thursday, sold the Mountain Belle to the Portsmouth and Big Sandy Packet Company for $12,000.

—The Bellevernon left New Orleans on Wednesday, and the Mollie Ebert on Friday for Pittsburgh. The towboat Grand Lake arrived there on Friday.

—The Kate Henderson has "backed water" and left the Mountain Belle a clear field in the Portsmouth and Big Sandy trade. The Kate has gone to Pomeroy.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Thursday, says: Mr. David Campbell, of this city, leaves on Sunday for the Ohio, designing to give out a contract to build a ferryboat for service at Carondelet. She will be 140 or 145 feet long, 25 feet beam, center wheel, 26 inch oylinder, 6 feet stroke, and have 3 boilers, each 22 feet long.

—By order of the department all licenses issued to engineers and pilots, after January 1, 1870, must be placed in the cabin of the steamer on which they are employed, under penalty of revocation. A new form, of handsome design; printed on bank note paper, has been issued for the purpose, and may be procured of the Local Inspectors.

—Captain J. F. Kelling has sold the towboat Jim Watson to Brodhead, Hay & Co., of Louisville, for $5,500. The purchasers have the contract for building bridges over the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, for the Illinois & Paducah Railroad. Captain K. will purchase a boat of greater power than the Watson for towing in the Kentucky river.

—We clip the following from the Louisville *Courier*, of Friday: The Messenger, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, deeply laden, got out on General Weitzel's dam, just above the mouth of the canal, yesterday, and was still there last night. She broke her capstan in trying to pull off. She is lying perfectly straight, and, as the river is falling, will undoubtedes get off without much trouble. Time will be given out to the shore to keep her from going over the dam, and the channel is effectually blockaded by them. The Lorena, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, came through the canal just after the Messenger, and was compelled to tie up to the bank below her. She discharged considerable freight here.

—The following which we clip from the Evansville *Journal*, is very complimentry to two of our insurance companies: We had the pleasure of meeting, yesterday, Captain Barry Hayward, who has just returned from Pittsburgh, whither he went to settle with the insurance companies for the loss of the steamer Linton, which was burned in the Pittsburgh & People's Company, for if we mistake not, $10,000. He reached Pittsburgh on the morning of the 29th, and before four o'clock P. M. had everything closed up, the company paying him $8,000, and he keeping the wreck. This prompt action on the part of the Pittsburgh & People's Company is worthy of commendation, and in striking contrast with some of the insurance offices further West.

—The Anderson was on her way up the river and the St. Charles was going down. The Anderson blew her whistle, but, her pilot says, without receiving any reply from the St. Charles, which, when discovered, was steering direct for the Anderson, head on. The Anderson at once commenced backing her engines to avoid the collision, but without avail. The St. Charles struck her on the larboard quarter, tearing in her derrick, guards, rail and everything on that side up to the wash-house. The St. Charles lost her jackstaff, and was but slightly injured. The Anderson had a heavy load of sugar, cotton and molasses, and lost only five bbls of highwines. During the excitement attendant on the crash, the pilot of the Anderson was knocked overboard. He was fished out very wet, but uninjured.—Wheeling *Register*.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR CAMO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

This fine passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS....B. C. MARTIN, Commander, James C. Drake, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on opening of navigation.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to JAMES CORBITT, or ja3 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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FOR EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE AND CLARKSVILLE.

THE splendid passenger steamer A. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on opening of navigation.

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FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

The fine passenger steamer LEVENDALE.....J. M. HASS, Commander, James Mc Jones, Clerk, will leave as announced above, on opening of navigation.

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Dr. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa. de10:y99

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266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. ja3:d

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, until 12 M., on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, for the transportation of Government troops, military, Government and Indian supplies between the following points, as authorized during the time from March 20, 1870, to October 31, 1870, viz.:

From St. Louis, Mo., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kan., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river and Fort Benton.

From Omaha, Neb., to Sioux City, Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river and Fort Benton.

From Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton Agency, Fort Randall, Whetstone Creek, Lower Brules and Crow Creek Agencies, Fort Sully, Big C

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Our rivers are on "a high."

Birmingham Councils meet to-morrow night.

The skating parks were well patronized on Saturday.

Ice creepers have been in demand the last few days.

The telegraph "complexantness" is increasing in interest.

Consolidation on the South Side seems to meet with universal favor.

"Dissipating to excess" is the mildest definition of a glorious spree now a-days.

The new year, only a week old, began to put on *airs* Saturday night. They were very cold.

From present indications our ice men will be enabled to lay in their supplies for next summer.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education occurs to-morrow afternoon.

Mayor Drum had six vagrants before him yesterday morning, who were disposed of in the usual way.

The final meeting of Allegheny Councils, as at present constituted, will be held next Thursday night.

There are nearly two thousand children in attendance at the Sunday School attached to St. Paul's cathedral.

Sprinkle sand, sawdust, ashes, or salt over your sidewalks to-day, and thereby possibly prevent serious accidents.

Now is an excellent occasion for the enforcement of the ordinance requiring snow and ice to be cleaned off the sidewalks.

City officials of Allegheny are busy preparing their annual reports, which will not be made public until after being presented to Councils.

The monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sunday School Teachers' Union, will be held this evening, at the Fifth U. P. church.

Personal.—Hon. R. W. Mackey arrived in this city on Saturday. He is in excellent health and good spirits over the result of his brief political campaign for renomination.

Coasting Accident.—Saturday afternoon a little boy, while coasting on Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny, ran into a lamp post and had his leg broken He received medical attendance at his home.

Errata.—In our leading editorial this morning a typographical error makes us use the words, "wealthy baker of the interior," instead of "wealthy banker." The error was observed too late for correction.

Skating.—The large and commodious rink will be thrown open to the public to-day and evening with a splendid sheet of ice, and will afford an opportunity for the young and old of both sexes to join in one common and healthy amusement.

Disorderly House.—Samuel Dougherty made information before Alderman Shore, Saturday, against Rose Ann Brown, for keeping a disorderly house on Kirkpatrick street. Subsequently the prosecutor withdrew the charge and paid the costs.

Saturday evening about six o'clock a chimney in a house located corner of Hemlock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, became on fire. The flames and sparks issuing from it alarmed the neighborhood, and the engines were summoned, but before they arrived the fire was extinguished.

Wife Whipping.—Thomas Bailey, a colored resident of the Seventh ward, acting on the principle, "Spare the rod and spoil the wife," engaged in the pleasant exercise of wife whipping Saturday. He was arrested on the oath of the lady, taken before Alderman Butler, and committed for a future hearing.

Matrimonial Infelicities.—The domestic troubles of the Franklin family, Seventh ward, were brought to the notice of Alderman Butler, on Saturday morning in an information for assault and battery, preferred by the wife against the husband. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Deaf, Dumb and Drunk.—A man giving his name as Frank Adams, was arrested on Wylie street, Saturday, in a state of beastly intoxication. He was apparently deaf and dumb and had in his possession papers setting forth that he had been a soldier in the late war, and from an attack of fever had lost his speech and hearing. He was locked up for the night and was discharged Sunday morning.

Wanted.—To dispose of a lease for ten years with fee simple, appurtenances which comprise an estate with a large deposit of clay adapted to the manufacture of soft fire clay brick tile, chimney tops, &c., &c., fully equal to the Porter clay. A fine quality of sand and a choice quarry of building stone, situate near the railway and river. There is a fortune for one or more companies, rightly constituted, that would improve the chances here offered on easy terms. Reference is made, with permission, to Josiah King, at *Gazette* office.

Unpleasantness Between Employes.

Saturday afternoon Adolph Peal made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, charging Charles Seibert with assault and battery. The parties are employed in a glasshouse in the Seventeenth ward. Peal alleges he is a new hand, and has had the misfortune to incur the ill will of every one of the others in the establishment, who annoy him considerably. Siebert, particularly, has become obnoxious, and manifested his feelings by a blow which, it is stated, Peal was discomfited. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

The Lecture To-Night.

Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, lectures under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music. His subject, "The Art of Using the Mind," is full of interest, and will develop the peculiar powers of the distinguished lecturer to especial advantage. Bold and vigorous in thought, clear and apt in language and withal a very pleasant and forcible speaker, Tilton always succeeds in entertaining an audience. Those who heard him last year will wish to be present to-night, and those who have never heard him should embrace this opportunity. There are no reserved seats. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture at eight precisely.

Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Joseph Wetzinger, who died from injuries received by being run over by a wagon on Penn street, the facts of which we previously published, concluded their investigation Saturday at the office of Alderman Koenig. The following verdict was returned: That the deceased, Joseph Wetsinger, came to his death on the fifth day of January, 1870, in the Seventeenth Ward, Pittsburgh, from injuries received by being run over by a wagon on the 4th day of January, 1870, in the Ninth ward of said city. The driver of the wagon being a person named John Campbell, who, from the evidence, was drunk, and driving in a reckless manner at the time of the accident.

Was She Admitted?

Saturday evening an old lady of respectable appearance, called at the station house and informed Captain Graham that she was a stranger in the city without money, and wanted some place to stay all night. The Captain gave her the address of a lady in the city who is one of the managers of the Home for Destitute Women, and directed her where and how to find the lady, thinking, of course, she would be provided for. Yesterday morning the lady, accompanied by a gentleman who resides on Wylie street, returned to the Captain's office, when they stated that she had called at the place as directed by the Captain on Saturday evening and made known her wants, when the lady replied that there were too many applicants like her, and they could not admit her. The old lady not desiring to return to the lock-up the evening started out in search of some other shelter and was provided with lodgings and something to eat in the house of the gentleman, who accompanied her to the lock-up next morning.

It appears from her statement that she is a widow, her husband having died in the army during the late war. She formerly resided in Wheeling, and came to this city in search of a relative.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting—The Election of Inspector Postponed—Arguments, Contracts, etc.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held at room No. 4 Dalzell's building, corner of Duquesne Way and Seventh street, Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Hutchinson, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Long offered a communication signed by a number of the dealers and refiners, recommending that Mr. M. Edwards be appointed inspector of crude oil, and agreeing that if he was appointed to be governed by his inspection in the settlement for sales of purchases of crude oil.

The communication was received.

Mr. Edwards suggested that as his name had been mentioned in connection with the office that the inspector be held responsible for the quality of the oil.

Mr. King moved as an amendment to Mr. Long's motion that a committee be appointed to define the duties of the Inspector, and that the election of Inspector be postponed and at least one weeks notice of the time and place of holding the said election be published through the city press.

The amendment was adopted, and Messrs. McKee, Wilkins and Kohler appointed on the committee.

Mr. Long offered the following:

The undersigned, refiners and dealers in petroleum hereby agree that we will abide by the following resolution which was adopted at a meeting of refiners, held in Pittsburgh, January 8th, 1860,

Resolved, That the standard gravity of crude petroleum in its natural state, shall be from forty to forty-six degrees, at a temperature of six degrees Fahrenheit; and on and after January 1st, 1870, all contracts shall be made at and between forty and forty-six degrees of gravity; that any such oil bearing a gravity above forty-eight degrees is not merchantable, and will not be received by the purchaser, except in cases of specified agreement as to the reduction beyond that which is provided for oil up to forty-eight degrees. If the seller wishes to deliver crude oil lighter than forty-six degrees and not over forty-eight degrees, he shall make a deduction of 3½ per cent. on the price paid per barrel or gallon for each degree or part of a degree, above 46 degrees.

Signed by a number of refiners.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Forsythe moved to re consider the action of the Association at its last meeting in the adoption of a blank contract providing that sales be made by brand.

A lengthy discussion ensued, after which the motion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. Kirk then moved that a committee of three be appointed to obtain the signatures of refiners to an agreement to sell by brands only.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Kirk, Fawcett and Livingston were appointed.

Mr. Forsythe moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a form of contract to be submitted to the Association.

Adopted, and Messrs. Forsythe, King, Lockhart, Brooks and Long were appointed.

Mr. Livingstone called the attention of the Association to the fact that the Government Inspector had refused to pass their oil for shipment on the river. He had shipped oil at 115 degrees fire test, and notwithstanding the law only required 110 degrees, it had been refused. He moved that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and lay the facts before the Treasury Department.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Livingston, Logan and Brooks were appointed.

The Association then adjourned to meet on Saturday at two o'clock.

A New Confidence Game.

Some two weeks since Frederick Wood and a man he represented to be his brother-in-law came to this city and negotiated for the purchase of the tobacco factory owned by Megraw & Co., Hand street. These negotiations terminated in an agreement that Wood and his brother-in-law should have the lease of the factory for three years for five thousand dollars. Drafts on sight for a portion of this amount were given, drawn on A. E. Rohn, of New York, and the lessees immediately commenced extensive alterations in the manufactory. Messrs. James Hill & Co., of Allegheny, were engaged to put in new boilers, engine and machinery, and immediately set a force of men to work to do the required work.

Wood and his companion had in the meantime taken rooms at the Merchants Hotel, where a board bill of $65 was contracted. A few days since one of the parties announced that he was going east to purchase machenry and accompanied by the other started to the depot, taking the baggage they had brought there with them. The proprietor of the hotel followed them and demanded his bill. Wood, who it appears had an acquaintance with an employee in the firm of Megraw & Co., proposed to give security for the payment of the bill, stated that he had no money with him at that time and called upon his acquaintance, whom he induced to become responsible for the board bill. The same gentleman had previously accompanied Wood to a clothing store, and, as we are informed, had given his name as security for a suit of clothes worth seventy-five dollars. We are also informed that Wood has made attempts to borrow money of the same gentleman and had succeeded, though only to a slight extent. The day after the brother-in-law departed with the baggage, a letter was received from New York in reference to the drafts given by Wood, stating that there was no such man in New York as E. Kohn, the man on whom the drafts were drawn. This gave a little too much color to suspicions already partially formed, and inquiries for Mr. Wood were immediately made. They were ineffectual, and at last it seemed settled that Wood had left town. Messrs. Hill & Co. were immediately notified, and work was promptly stopped at the factory, but not until damage to the amount of $500 or $600 had been done to the premises. Dispatches were promptly sent eastward. Saturday afternoon a dispatch was received from the Chief of Police of Brooklyn, requesting that a criminal process for the arrest of Wood be sent to him, as he could "locate" him without much difficulty. Accordingly Mr. J. P. Hornish went before Mayor Brush and on behalf of E. Megraw & Co., made information charging Frederick Wood with false pretences.

In Memoriam—Mrs. Julia W. Garnet—Mam Mortem Non Fecit Nisi Quod Sequitur Morem.

EDITORS OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: Conscious that exalted worth and the virtues of a race whose claim to equal recognition by reason of their fidelity to truth and loyalty and religion have so frequently been vindicated and acknowledged in the able editorials which dignify your excellent paper, and whose continued well doing, I doubt not, will receive judicious encouragement at your hands, I respectfully ask the insertion of a very brief biography of Mrs. Julia A. Garnet, whose sudden death will cast the gloom of sorrow over the people who knew and valued her as a representative woman in many of the cities of this fair land.

Born in Charleston, S. C., in 1811, she was brought at an early age to Boston, Mass., when at the age of eleven she embraced a religious life and became a member of the church occupying Tremont Temple, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, who baptized her by immersion. Soon after she joined the Presbyterian Church and continued a faithful member of that denomination until her death. She became a scholar in the famous school of Prudence Crandall in the State of Connecticut, and remained there until it was broken up by a proslavery mob. Afterwards she entered Kent Academy and at the completion of her studies was married to the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. As a teacher for several years in the public schools of Boston; as the faithful coadjutor of her husband in his missionary efforts in the British West Indies; as the faithful servant of the Divine Master, in ministering to the wants of the Freedmen in Washington City, and obtaining the influence of the lamented Hon. Edwin M. Stanton in their behalf, she exemplified in her life all the virtues of a noble christian woman. Her devotion to the Anti Slavery cause, and her sacrifices for the fleeing fugitives may not be recorded by human pen—but the recording Angel has written them.

"Nothing makes death evil, but what follows it." In this sense, and in a far higher sense, death was no evil to Martha Garnet. The living will embalm the sacred memory of her virtues in their hearts. They will strive to emulate them. Her dying words, "Dear Jesus, this is death," will strengthen the christian in his daily battle with the enemy of souls, for he will so strive to win a continual victory that at his last hour he may exclaim with this sainted woman, "Sweet Jesus, this is death." S. A. N.

MILITARY.

Parade of Duquesne Greys—Military Reorganizations.

THE PARADE.

The second public parade of the Duquesne Greys came off Saturday afternoon, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans. About seventy men were in line, commanded by First Lieutenant W. B. Neeper and Second Lieutenant J. B. Moore. The company was headed by the Great Western Brass Band, followed by the drum corps in uniform. The line of march was taken up at two o'clock, and gone over in the prescribed route. The marching was excellent, and developed careful training and military precision, which elicited general favorable comment from the spectators who lined the sidewalks, as the procession passed along. Capt. Campbell was not with them, on account of sickness, but the lieutenants performed their duties in a manner very creditable and acceptable. Although there were not so many men in line as on Thanksgiving day, the display was much better, owing to the more perfect discipline of the men. Altogether the parade was a complete success, and creditable to all engaged.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ZOUAVES.

A second meeting of the old members of the Pittsburgh Zouaves was held in Paulson's Hall, Fourth avenue, Saturday evening, Major W. B. Cook presiding, when the following civil officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, General A. L. Pearson; Vice President, Major W. B. Cook; Secretary, S. W. Hill; Treasurer, J. Van Buskirk.

The uniform was adopted as follows: Dark blue jacket trimmed with yellow facing, light blue sash, red trousers, (loose pattern) leather leggings and white gaiters.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the Adjutant General that the last Saturday of the month had been designated for the election of military officers.

It was also decided to admit as honorary members all soldiers incapacitated by wounds from active duty.

The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday night.

The meeting was largely attended and quite spirited.

STILL ANOTHER.

A meeting was held Saturday night in the Common Council chamber, City Building, looking toward the reorganization of the Jackson Blues. The initiatory steps were taken by the appointment of the proper committees, who were instructed to report at a second meeting, to be held next Thursday night. The old "Blues" were very popular in other days and made a good record in the Mexican war. The reorganization will, it is thought, be soon accomplished and the Company placed on a good footing.

Served him Right—A Gentleman Cared by Ladies.

An occurrence out of the usual range of pleasant affairs happened one evening last week at the residence of an estimable gentleman on Liberty street. He has been proverbially gallant, and his large circle of admiring lady friends combined to favor him with a sweet token of their regard, in the way of a cane. They held their meetings, appointed their committees, collected their funds and made the purchase in the usual manner, and on the evening in question assembled in the parlor of the gentleman and awaited his coming to tea to afford him the surprise. In his arrival he was dumb-founded to find so many pretty young ladies assembled, and his bashfulness overpowered him. However, he was not left long in bewildering amazement, for the selected orator of the occasion, Miss M., a majestic, beautiful and accomplished young lady, proceeded to deliver the presentation speech, as follows:

ESTEEMED SIR: As the representative of your lady friends in this vicinity I share the pleasure and distinguished honor of presenting to you this elegant and costly staff in appreciation of your gallantry and services in protecting and defending our sex. The present is a crisis that unhinges civilization and alternating with detective liquifactions, will solidify and join perpetual adhesiness, the disintegrated complications from whence will arise the infusion of the infrangible atoms which we find in our ingeniable enemies. (a heavy sigh,) At this period our special reporter felt a dizziness about the head and swooned, his head striking the coal scuttle, which had the effect of bring him to, in time to get the latter part of the speech, as follows:

With this token may you be remembered that life has its "sweets," and in our journey through the vale of tears always keep in remembrance that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The recipient was overcome with emotion and feeling, responded in the following happily conceived and clear language:

Ladies: I am thankful, to thwart these willing laclergmosial gems from xiphoid to the ossilliac region of my being cum. I am yare to express my gratification (yux.) When in this emphemeral and terrestial life, with all its vulnerations, such an occasion occurs it deprives us of the volubility to assert in plain saxon, alphabetically or numerically or classifications, the gratitude with which my heart is bursting. I cannot visard my feelings, nor adequately express them. In the language of the venerable Latin poet, permit me to say "candibust lickiorum!", and I flatter myself that this cane cannot be licked. Thank you.

The speech was extremely happy. The guests then partook of a hearty lunch and much good cheer prevailed. The cane was a beautiful one, elaborately striped and had a solid head. It was candy and purchased at Kramer & Bohn's confectionary.

The Mistake of a Housekeeper.

We have a joke on a gentleman and his good wife which we think should be told, in order that inexperienced housekeepers should derive profit from their experience. Our friend, although an Irishman, had enough appreciation for the famous and palatable dish of "der faderland" bearing the euphonious name of "kraut," to request his wife to make a barrel for winter's use. The lady found the culinary receipt book to contain information on the subject of making the article of food, and supplying herself with an hundred head of cabbages, cut them down, and with the aid of her husband packed and pounded the chopped vegetable in the accustomed manner, supplying the necessary quantity of salt. The barrel was duly put in the cellar, and with great weights on the contents was left alone to make. But little attention was paid to it during the period of fermentation. One unfortunate day, however, the wife was at a loss to comprehend from whence arose very loud smells which permeated through the entire house. An investigation was entered upon and the barrel of kraut was found—spoiled. The wife, greatly annoyed to find her labor all in vain called her husband to see how many good dinners had grown rotten. He looked at it a moment, holding his nose in the meantime, and said he would hire a German to take the spoiled cabbage barrel and all to the river and send it floating, to New Orleans or elsewhere. Hans knew a thing or two about the article, and was honest enough to say that the worse the smell the better the kraut. But our friend Mack would not listen to such logic and paid Hans a half dollar to take away the barrel of rottenness. Hans did'nt throw it in the river, but gladdened his own wife by landing it in his own cellar. Last week Mack received a bucket of splendid kraut from Hans, with a note saying the smell had all gone and the rotten cabbage would go sweet with a hunk of speck. It is unsafe to say kraut or cabbage to Mack or his wife since they have discovered that the bad smell is a necessary consequence to the making of the good German dish.

Closing Out Finally.

The business of the firm of J. W. Barker & Co. will be closed out finally at the termination of the Administrator's sale, which has now been in most successfully operation for the last six or seven days, at 59 Market street. The object of closing everything out is to wind up the business of the firm, which is about to be dissolved. Were it not for this, goods could not be sold at such low prices. This is a sufficient explanation to those who express their astonishment at the extremely low prices at which dry goods of every description are now purchased at Barker & Co.'s. No sale ever held in this city has given such unbounded satisfaction that now held at the well known establishment of J. W. Barker & Co. The firm is to be dissolved, and the business to be wound up, and the goods will be sold. Let none fail to embrace this splendid opportunity for purchasing cheap goods. The proprietors are sorry they cannot sell goods to some of their best customers on credit as formerly. But the orders are imperative, and goods can be sold only for CASH. All should bear this in mind. If the business of the firm is to be continued, the rule would be different.

Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale is brewed at the Oregon Brewery on Stevenson street. Those wishing to buy this excellent beverage can leave their orders in person, or send them by mail. This ale, which is guaranteed pure and excellent, is put up in barrels and half barrels, and delivered to all parts of the city, Birmingham and Allegheny.

THE MILK MEN.

Shall They Deliver Milk on Sunday—The Mayor Requested to Prevent the Ringing of Bells.

Some over scrupulous or piously inclined gentleman has made complaint to His Honor, the Mayor, against the milk venders, who it appears interfere with his Sabbath devotions, and religious exercises by a persistent ringing of bells, after nine o'clock, and in accordance with such complaint we are informed that the milk venders were yesterday notified that after the hour of nine o'clock on Sunday, they must cease ringing their bells.

By what authority the order is to be enforced we are not informed. We have searched the city digest and failed to find either ordinance or act of Assembly under which the ringing of a bell by a milk-man is prohibited; but, on the contrary, we find that the old act of 1794, which prohibited the delivering of milk between the hours of nine o'clock A. M., and five P. M., on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, was repealed so far as relates to Allegheny county, as may be seen by reference to section 8, page 186 of the city digest.

We have always favored a strict observance of the laws and shall continue to do so; but, in this instance, had the law of 1794 not been repealed, as a matter not only of convenience but necessity, we would feel disposed to question the propriety of its enforcement at this time.

The subject of complaint is that persons going to church are annoyed by the ringing of bells by milkmen and the rattling of the wheels of milk carts. Poor, weak, nervous creatures! we pity you, and would suggest that you not only stop the milk carts, but that you petition the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting church bells from ringing on Sunday, preventing the ringing of dinner bells, door bells, prayer bells, and that clocks shall not be permitted to strike the hours on Sunday. The man whose religion is so near the surface as to be annoyed and disturbed by the ringing of a milkman's bell, should endeavor to have it more deeply seated, least during the business transactions of one week, it be forgotten. True piety is seldom disturbed by such trivial causes.

Horace Once More.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I am glad to find that, in this iron age and this iron city, a quotation from a Roman classic can awake so much interest as your recent citation from Horace has occasioned. There are already three translators and one annotator in the field, and, unless the encroachment upon your valuable columns shall make it necessary for you to close them against these multiplying versions, who shall say what new developments may take place, and how much valuable instruction may be given? For one, if I am wrong in my understanding of the poet, I shall be happy to learn from those who are better informed.

The lines are the 13th and part of the 14th of Ode 4, Book 1, and are correctly written,

Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede,
Pauperum tabernas Regumque turres.

The point of difference turns upon the proper meaning of "pulsat." "B" says "o'erpowers" and "H. H. M.," who comes to his support, suggests "treads down."

The translation of each makes the general sentiment to be, that "Death" destroys indifferently the paupers' cabins and the towers of kings, and that he *does it with his foot*. Notwithstanding the charge brought by "B" in this morning's issue, against Horace as being "low in his ideas," I feel bound to vindicate him from any so puerile a conceit as this. If he had been singing of the ravages of Time, the figure might have been admissable; but "Death"—"pallid Death"—wars upon persons, not possessions. But aside from the inappropriateness of the figure, the language will not bear this construction. No instance, I think, can be given of a classic usage of "pulsare" in a sense involving the idea of destruction. Its obvious meaning in this connection is the not uncommon one of "knocking" at the door. Death is depicted as visiting with "impartial footsteps" the dwellings of the poor and rich, demanding entrance and bringing forth his "pale" victims. This view is fully sustained by the context, as will be readily seen on reading the whole ode. The readings already offered by me are in harmony with these ideas. With a little amplification, the true spirit of the original may, I conceive, be more fully expressed thus:

Pale death, no state can turn aside,
No woe can melt, no riches bribe:
With equal pace his summons stalks
The poor man's door and palace gates.

Note by Ed.—Would not C. have improved his rendering of the last couplet thus:

Impartially his footfall waits
At poor man's door and palace gates.

ANOTHER.

EDITOR GAZETTE: I beg leave to offer my translation of the famous couplet of Horace, which I regard preferable to any yet given:

With equal pace, impartial fate,
Knocks at the palace and the cottage gate.

This translation, according to your correspondent "D," possesses real merit, as it catches the spirit of the original, "although a slight deviation from the words."

H.

MORE TRANSLATIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to furnish you a few interpretations in English of the couplet from Horace. I depart from the literal meaning of the words but retain the idea:

Old death goes on with goes it blind,
Striking down all he can find."

Then again:

Old death, the miserable cuss, goes floating about,
Hitting every chap, king or subject, he finds out.

Another:

Grim death, he goes about very willing,
The crowned king or poorest lout killing.

Again:

Old death goes schooting around
Hitting every darned cuss to be found.

And still another:

Old death is partner with grim old fate,
He knocks the poor door or kicks the rich gate.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Joseph K. Emmett, commences a second week's engagement at the Opera House to-night. We are glad of this. We want all of our amusement goers to see him. We want everybody to see and appreciate his new line of acting. We want the field of drama he has opened to be popularized, and certainly, with such a grand interpreter on the board as is he, there can follow no disappointment. Emmet is an artist, a genius, an *actor*. We rank him second place in his particular line to no living person. He is the founder of a school—the original, the first and the very best to present in the polite drama, our naturalized American German. He photographs faithfully, draws correctly, portrays magnificently. We admire him. Ten thousand other people who have heard him admire him. He is popular. He is immense. As a young Pitts burgher we are proud to claim him. One day is not far distant when his name will shine even as brilliant as that of a Jefferson, or of a Booth. Clever, polite, easy, graceful and dignified on the stage, and yet all the while full of mirth, happiness, fun and frolic on his part, he cannot fail to prove popular. He has a key to the popular heart, and he will use it. No theatre in the country will be able to hold the audiences he may draw five years hence on the strength of his name. Let this week prove a series of ovations to the young artist and actor.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The attendance at the Orphans' Fair, which has been in progress for some time in the basement of the Cathedral, appears to be on the increase. It is a delightful place to spend an evening. The basement is elegantly fitted up, and the attractions are numerous. The Cathedral band in attendance every evening and discourses sweet music. A number of valuable and useful articles are to be disposed of by chance. The fair promises to be more successful than ever before.

Pass Him Around.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Saturday, says: Tuesday afternoon a young man visited the editorial rooms of the *Leader* office and requested a letter of introduction to some parties in the railway business that he might obtain a pass to Cincinnati. He represented that he was a theatrical agent, and had for a long time been connected with New York dailies. His brother, he said, was in the newspaper business in Cincinnati, and had written for him to come on, where a good situation awaited him. The next we heard of the gentleman was that he had presented himself at two book stores, where he had sold a number of books stolen from the editorial rooms of the *Herald* and *Leader* offices. The matter was yesterday given to the detectives, and in a short time they learned that he had left Cleveland on Wednesday evening for Toledo where he gave his name as Henderson, has an Irish accent, is about twenty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has an oval face, no beard, light hair, grey eyes, wears a slouch hat and light grey overcoat. He will undoubtedly try the same game in other cities, and we hope this description will be sufficient to warn the people.

An Elopement.

An incident, a little out of the usual routine of business, occurred at the Mayor's office on Saturday morning, under the following circumstances: Late on Friday night the following dispatch was received by Chief of Police Hague. We omit names:

"SMITH'S FERRY, Jan. 7, 1870.

Arrest ——, ——, and ——, ——, my daughter. He ran away with her. Left here on the steamer —— at eight thirty this evening. Hold them in custody until I arrive in the first train in the morning."

Saturday morning two of the Mayor's officers visited the steamer named, and finding the parties on board, conducted them to the Mayor's office. They were shown into the private office, where they remained until the arrival of the enraged father of the girl, about eleven o'clock. The stern parent was extremely angry, and threatened vengeance on the man who had eloped with his daughter, but a little reasoning on the part of the Mayor's clerk caused him to look on things in a different light, and he finally consented to allow the young couple to be joined in the bonds of wedlock.

Preparations for the marriage were actively made, and in a brief time all was in readiness. The certificate, a handsome document, was properly filled in, a little company assembled in the private office, the couple took position on the floor, and so did his Honor the Mayor. The ceremony was performed in admirable style by Mayor Brush, and the happy couple were beyond the troubles of loverhood. Then congratulations were received, the signatures of witnesses were appended, and the elopement case was settled.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters.—The celebrated Chincoteague and Anancock (Va.) Oysters are received fresh and direct from their native waters every Monday and Thursday. Quality guaranteed, and sold at the unprecedented low price of $6 per barrel. Call at once at

STEEL & BRO.'S,
tf. Third street, near Smithfield.

Chincoteague and Ononcock Cove Oysters, only $6 per barrel. Enquire for Marshall's Oyster's, at Steel & Bro.'s, Third Avenue, near Smithfield. 100 barrels just arrivrd.

100 Barrels Shell Oysters.—Onancock Coves and Chincoteague Plants, received this day. Price only $6,00. Quality guaranteed in all cases.

STEEL & BRO.,
Third avenue.

Chincoteague Shell Oysters at Steel & Bro.'s. Fresh arrival to-day at $6 per barrel. Third avenue, near Smithfield street.

Steel & Bro. have just received a stock of fresh Chincoteague Shell Oysters, at $6 per barrel.

Fresh Arrival of Chincoteague Shell Oysters at Steel & Bro.'s to-day, which are selling at $6 per barrel.

Chincoteague Shell Oysters.—Fresh arrival at Steel & Bro.'s, at $6 per barrel.

Shell Oysters only $6 per barrel at Steel & Bro.'s. Quality guaranteed.

Christmas Oysters $6 per barrel at Steel & Bro.'s.

DIED:

SHORT—At 4 A. M. Sunday morning, January 9th, in South Fayette township, JOHN SHORT, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, and proceed to the family burying ground at Montour Church. Carriages will start from Charles & Peebles stable, Allegheny, at 7 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDERSON—On Sunday morning, January 9th, KATE MOORE, daughter of D. and S. and Jane Anderson, aged 1 year and 9 days.

Funeral TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, from the resid nce of her parents, No. 39 Thirteenth (late Smith) street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. PATTERSON. JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,
Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriage in connection. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner LIBERTY AND SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with Rosewood, Imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Hearses prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished also, at a moment's notice. Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 444 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBIT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office, 882 PENN STREET.
Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MRS. STOWE'S BOOK.
LADY BYRON VINDICATED.
A history of the Byron Controversy, from the beginning to the present time. By Parke Bee her Stowe.
TENNYSON'S HOLY GRAIL. $1 50
One volume, 12mo., cloth 1.00
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ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By S. Baring Gould. $2 00
LANGE ON PROVERBS $5.00
HITHERT. By the au hor of Faith Gartney. $4.00
FOR SALE BY
R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 Liberty Street.
Ja8:8MW

HENRY G. HALE.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
NOW COMPLETE
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,
Wishing to purchase a nice present for their friends for a
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Would do well to stop in and examine my stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of the most desirable patterns just received at
W. G. DUNSEATH'S,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
de14 56 FIFTH AVENUE.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.
Office and Warehouse, 362 LIBERTY STREET
All orders promptly attended to.

GUM CLOTHING.
COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.
Also, Oiled Clothing of all kinds always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
26 and 28 Sixth street.
de23

NOTICE.
I, J. RANKIN, other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh, The License Board will hear the above application on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk,
Ja6:s25

BASKET WILLOWS AND PEA NUTS.
37 bundles Basket Willows;
70 bags Pea Nuts.
Now landing from steamer St. Charles for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY APPLES & FEATHERS.
146 Sacks Dry Apples,
9 Sacks Feathers,
Now landing from Railroad. For sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LEAD—275 Pigs Soft Galena LEAD. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., *not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—BOARDING.—A Pleasant Front Room, with good board, 47 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.
H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $23. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—Two Solicitors for an old established New York (all cash) Life Insurance Company, to operate in Western Pennsylvania. Will be paid salary. Address Box 756, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED.—A German Gentleman who speaks English to take the General Agency of a New York Life insurance Company, who have an English office at Pittsburgh. Liberal inducements to a proper person. Address, for interview, Box 756, Postoffice, Pittsburgh. sws

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell tae only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.
INFORMATION
Of the whereabouts of JOSEPH BAK, who left San Francisco, California, on the 11th of February, 1868, and landed at New York about the beginning of the following month. Any person who may communicate intelligence respecting the said JOSEPH BAK'S location to his brother, MARK BAK, at NANIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, will be most gratefully thanked for his kindness and paid for his trouble. Ja7:s30

TO-LET.

TO LET.—Desk Room in a handsomely fitted up office, in a central location for business. apply at No. 80 Fourth avenue, second floor.

TO LET.—On Wood street, No. 75, now occupied by J. H. Hillerman. Enquire at No. 47 Wood street.

TO LET.—Large room, second floor, front. Suitable for gentleman's sleeping room, 154 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.—The New Store building, No. 68 Wood street. Enquire at No. 148 Smithfield street.

TO-LET.—Dwelling House No. 30 Ferry street. Enquire at 206 Penn street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

TO-LET.—Warehouse No. 323 Liberty street, from January 1st inst. to April 1st, 1871. Enquire at rear office on the premises.

TO LET.—A Two Story Brick Dwelling House, No. 98 Monterey street, Allegheny City. It contains all the modern improvements and will be ready for occupancy by immediate possession given. Apply to W. P. CARLILE, City Engineer's Office, Allegheny City, Pa.

TO LET.—
STORES, DWELLINGS,
ROOMS A